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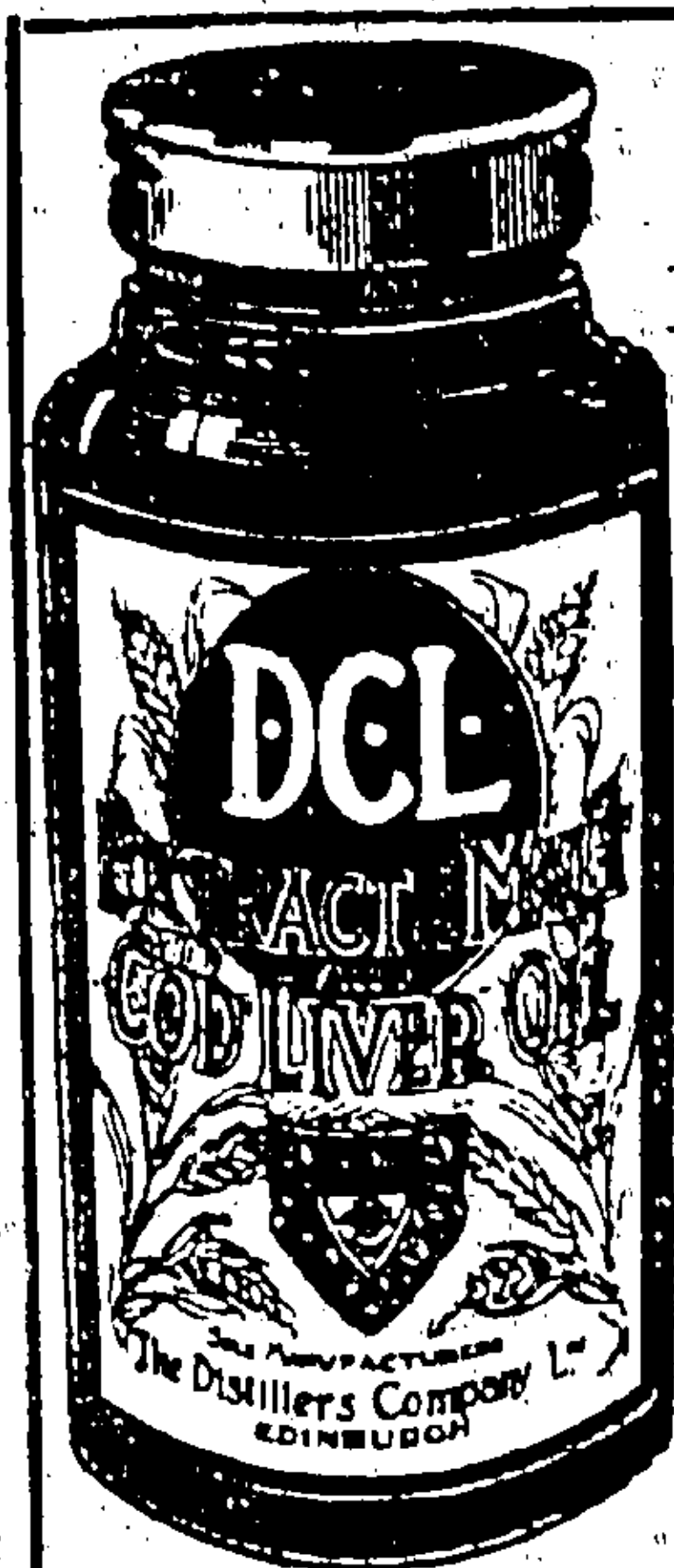
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS												
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 6	No. 10	No. 8	No. 13	No. 14	No. 10	No. 13	No. 22	No. 24	No. 22	No. 24
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
		8							8			
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.80	9.10	10.00	12.00	1.15	2.35	4.80	5.43	7.32
Yamati	Dep.	6.49	—	—	9.20	10.08	12.07	1.22	—	4.88	5.50	7.40
Shatin	Dep.	7.01	—	—	9.33	10.20	12.20	1.34	—	4.50	6.08	7.58
Yamoi Market	Dep.	7.15	—	—	9.48	10.33	12.33	1.47	—	5.04	6.15	8.05
Yamoi	Dep.	7.30	—	—	9.63	10.37	12.38	1.51	—	5.09	6.19	8.10
Shatin	Dep.	7.30	—	—	10.05	10.47	12.48	2.01	—	5.18	6.30	8.20
Yamoi	Dep.	7.35	—	—	10.07	10.10	12.59	2.09	5.14	5.23	6.38	8.24
Yamoi	Dep.	7.41	8.45	9.13	10.16	10.58	12.55	2.12	2.55	5.20	5.39	6.41
Shatin	Dep.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.03	—	—	—
Yamoi	Dep.	—	1.02	—	5.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



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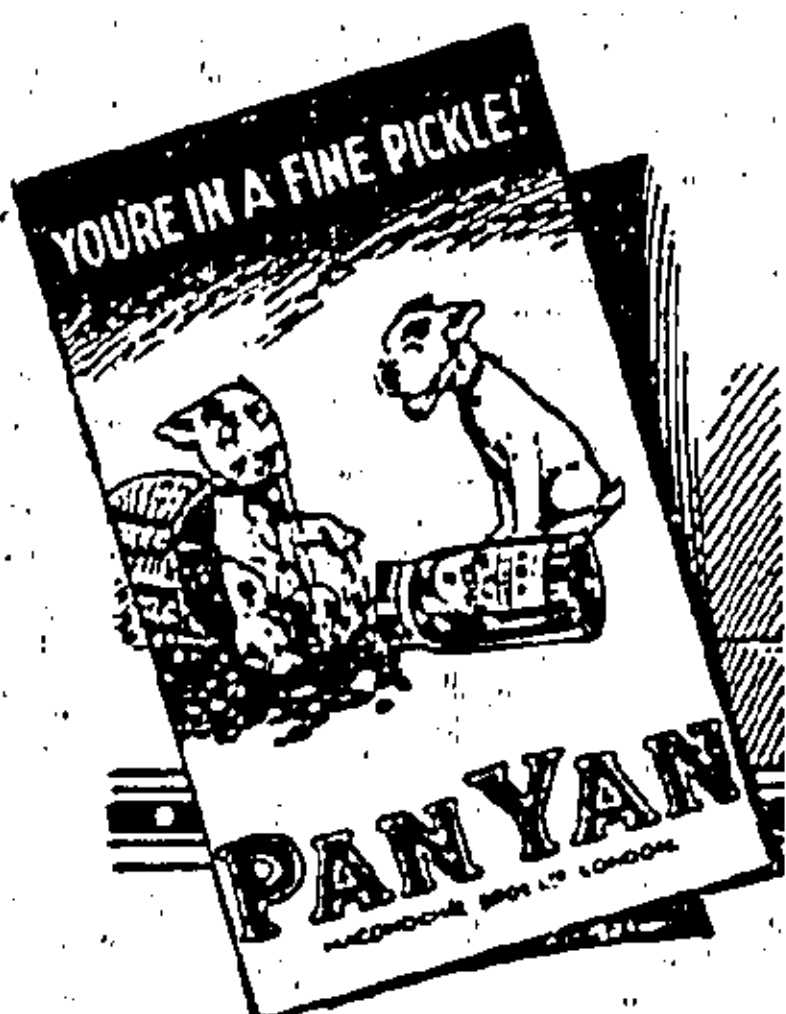
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THE WORLD'S RUBBER INDUSTRY.

SEARCH FOR A NEW PRICE PLAN.

BRITISH, DUTCH AND AMERICAN INTERESTS.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE PROBLEM.

The "Christian Science Monitor" gives the following clear and able review of the rubber problem. It states the American view point but is not the less valuable on that account to English readers:—

NEW YORK. With American rubber manufacturers quietly holding on to their pooled stocks of crude rubber, the Dutch planters endeavouring to organize a valorization scheme to prevent oversupply, and the British ready to throw the world market open on November 1st next without let or hindrance, the outlook for artificial stabilization is to-day considered dimmer than it has been for some time. That there is a sincere desire on the part of the three great powers involved to reduce the world market for crude rubber to something like stability goes without saying; the only difference existing between them is how it is to be done and who is to do it.

In 1922 when "crude" rubber had dropped to 15 cents a pound, and plantation growers were threatened with bankruptcy, England adopted the so-called Stevenson plan to restrict the rubber exported from British colonies. At that time British colonies were producing more than 70 per cent. of the world's rubber. During the war, rubber had been bringing 70 cents. With the Stevenson restriction in operation rubber exports from British colonies were reduced to 60 per cent., and the price advanced from 15 to 30 cents in the world markets. Later it went to \$1 a pound and in one instance, in 1923, to \$1.25 on a speculative movement.

Dutch Saw Chance For Profit. The Dutch colonies, however, did not see any good reason to join in the restriction plan of the British. Instead, they expanded and took advantage of the increased market resulting in part from the invention of the balloon tire. As a result of restriction British colonies to-day are producing only about 50 per cent. of the world's rubber, having lost the market to these unrestricted plantations.

It would be impossible to appreciate the present situation without this brief review of the history. Experience of the past six years has demonstrated that British colonies were working for the betterment of their competitors. These competitors, unrestricted by governmental interference, were able to deflate plantation values, work out economies in operation and get back to a basis where they could successfully compete and increase the areas under cultivation.

In the meantime the restriction scheme had not noticeably increased the number of friends in the United States where at least two-thirds of the crude rubber of the world is sold and consumed. As a matter of fact political opposition to governmental restriction was fanned into flame and Congress was asked to enact a law to permit the organization of import combines that the American manufacturers could successfully combat foreign state monopolies.

American Pool Caught. Without waiting for that law to be enacted, the American Rubber Pool was organized and a \$30,000,000 credit granted by a group of bankers. This pool, representing all American manufacturers, undertook to purchase rubber for all their members in order to prevent undue fluctuations in the price. It is alleged in the market here that the pool has bought a stock of rubber at 40 cents per pound. Then the British announcement that the Stevenson plan would be abandoned as of November 1st next. Rubber first went to 25 cents per pound. The American Rubber Pool, instead of liquidating, obtained a renewed credit of \$60,000,000 and was authorized by its members to continue in operation.

But now rubber has gone to a little below 20 cents a pound. If it is true, as alleged, that the American pool is still holding high-priced rubber, it is logical that the backers of the pool would be unwilling to liquidate until a more equitable adjustment can be effected upon its gross operations. The experience in this instance is adequate proof that the American manufacturers are not primarily concerned with cheap crude rubber, but they are vitally concerned with a stabilized rubber industry. They are not believed desirous of starving out the plantation owners in British, Dutch or any other colonies, but they are concerned with a free and open market for a commodity upon which they are so dependent.

It was for this reason that many American rubber manufacturers have been persuaded to embark upon plantation schemes in Africa, South America, the Philippines and other sections of the world where rubber can be cultivated successfully.

Valorization Plan Expected. The prediction has been made in trade circles that some plan to valorize rubber would be attempted before the British restriction scheme is finally abandoned next

November. As a matter of fact Dutch bankers are said to be more perturbed over the outlook than anyone else. They have been reaping the rich harvest from their investments in Dutch colonial plantations, and they are apprehensive of the effect of full British competition from the Netherlands. From the Netherlands cabled reports have been telling of attempts made to evolve some line of policy which would put the rubber industry upon an "assured basis" after the termination of restriction. A well-known Dutch banker is said to have advanced a valorization scheme, but he has been unable to interest the British in it.

The British planters are said to be in sympathy with the idea, but it appears to them that legislative measures by the British and Dutch Governments are contemplated, and it is asserted it is just this governmental interference with the economic working of the industry that has proved so distasteful among the planters.

From Ceylon, for instance, the opinion of planters is expressed in consular reports as follows:

"As far as the present phase of low prices is concerned, we are not despondent, for we think it will ultimately react to the lasting benefit of the rubber industry by stimulating consumption in new directions, which are now thoroughly practicable, but have not yet been commercially possible on a large scale."

British Not Apprehensive. The British, it would appear, are not apprehensive of what is going to happen when restrictions are finally lifted. One British trade authority estimates a total of 80,000 tons of invisible supplies available for shipment after November 1st. Against this there will be an estimated decrease of 40,000 tons in the visible stocks in London and America. He claims that of the 50,000 tons of invisible supplies, 32,000 tons are postulated as having been in existence at the beginning of the year. The estimated surplus rubber (48,000 tons) would exceed by only 8,000 tons the amount estimated for reduction of stocks in London and America. If this calculation is correct, then the present price of rubber is too low and it is likely to advance before the end of the current year.

W. G. Ormsby-Gore, a British statesman, who had been touring Malasia, stated at a meeting in Malacca: "What might happen in the future will largely depend on the ruling price, and hope of making the ruling price of the last few months the basis of any stabilization is, in my mind, illusory, and, secondly, it is perfectly clear to my mind that the rubber industry in this country, or in any other country, will depend in the future on the efficiency with which that industry is conducted. It will depend on who is going to produce rubber most cheaply, and I am satisfied that the price which is going to rule over the next few years is such that no efficient producer need be in the least afraid."

The conviction seems to be permeating rubber dealers that after all artificial restriction is not an entire success unless the backers are financially able to follow through. The American Rubber Pool is believed to have done much to break down the Stevenson plan, or at least as much as did the competitive activities of the Dutch plantations.

How It Worked With Diamonds. In the case of diamonds, a valorization scheme has been successful through the operation of a world syndicate which purchases the diamond output of all the mines and holds them off the market. Valorization in that sense might be commercially possible in the case of rubber, but probably not at this date. It would not be sufficient for merely the Dutch and the British to sanction the scheme, but it would be necessary, it is admitted, to persuade Harvey S. Firestone to join with his African plantations, Henry Ford with his South American fields, and other American manufacturers with their plantations in other parts of the world.

Prospecting for rubber substitutes is being done by Thomas A. Edison in Florida and the International Rubber Company is experimenting with the Mexican cactus plant. Here are unknown factors in the market with which the Dutch and the British would be compelled to reckon in any valorization scheme they may evolve.

Furthermore the projected amendment to the anti-trust laws to authorize import combines in the United States is a movement shelved for the time being but not entirely abandoned. If revived that plan might render to American manufacturers themselves the power to stabilize world rubber prices. The British and the Dutch

SLOTTED WINGS DANGER.

FOOLISH USE OF FLYING SAFETY DEVICE.

There is considerable danger at present that the Handley Page Automatic Slot, designed to make flying safe by ensuring control below flying speed, may precipitate more accidents owing to the reckless misuse in the first rush of enthusiasm of a device which, handled properly, has made the modern aeroplane almost fool-proof.

The effect of the device, which is now being fitted to many privately owned light aeroplanes and to military types, is to preserve for the pilot the lateral control of the machine if it is inadvertently stalled, and retention of this control averts the sudden spin and nose dive into the ground which has killed so many pilots. The increased measure of control is not intended as an encouragement to unsafe flying or to the execution of manoeuvres low down which would at once cause an accident on a machine without slots. Competent observers, however, of private flying and club flying inform me that new pilots, particularly those in the first flush of their mastery of a new medium, taking advantage of the slots are committing deliberately the following flying errors:

1.—Flying in a semi-stalled condition.
2.—Flying low down stalled and relying entirely on their engines to keep in the air, commonly known as "hanging on the prop."

3.—Making flat turns near the ground.

4.—Making stalled landings with the slots fully open and every fraction of added control used up.

It should be emphasized that there is no justification, whatever, for any of these stunts, except that perhaps as a definite effort to ascertain the capabilities of the extended control the last manoeuvre may be practised occasionally. What is worse is that these pilots are flying in a stalled condition low down instead of high up where there is ample margin of height. Service pilots, whose machines are fitted with slots, have also been guilty of the same practice, and the Air Ministry some time ago issued an order that all slotted aircraft were to be flown exactly as if they were normal aircraft, the slots being held in reserve. A recent accident, which need not be particularized more closely, but narrowly escaped being fatal, suggests that this order might be re-circulated, and all those who can exercise any influence over private aviation should endeavour to impress upon pilots that the slot is a safety device and not one to extend the speed range of an aircraft except in emergencies.

This warning is important in the interests of British aviation, for just as the designer has overcome the worst risk in flying and the public are realizing that aviation is a safe pursuit, the abuse of a safety device may undo much of the good work already accomplished. The spectacular displays given by skilled pilots at the various flying meetings this year of the extraordinary control given by the slot and the apparently impossible manoeuvres which can be carried out in safety have, it is to be feared, been too successful, but there is no justification for any pilot in ordinary practice trying to emulate these highly skilled airmen, and in normal flying the criterion of good pilotage should be that the slots are never in use for the purpose of giving control below stalling speed, except in the emergencies for which they were originally fitted.

might be willing to have the price stabilized but they would want to do it of their own accord that they could insure the benefits to their individual plantations.

Best Plan For All. With the Stevenson plan abandoned and no other valorization scheme seriously contemplated, it is possible that there would not be further urge for the renewal of the movement in Congress to authorize import combines. The best plan for all might be, in the final analysis, to "let sleeping dogs lie," and permit economic law to stabilize the industry.

Organization of the Rubber Institute of America has given inspiration for such a resolution of the problem. This Institute, it is true, is not at present in the least concerned with raw rubber, yet, in endeavouring to stabilize conditions in the marketing of rubber products, it is bringing American manufacturers closer to a realization that their success is dependent in large measure upon the healthy condition of the plantations.

Speculative influence in the marketing of rubber goods—and this means especially of automobile tires, as 70 per cent. of the rubber grown goes into tires—have been accentuated by the conditions which have existed in the crude rubber markets since 1922. If order can be brought into conditions among rubber manufacturers, there would be, it is admitted, less reason for urging any scheme calculated to manipulate crude rubber.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 10th, 1928.

B.K. Banks	\$1.335 sel.
Do. London	\$1.140 nom.
Chartered Banks	\$222 buy.
Mercantile Banks, A. & C.	\$234 nom.
Do. O.	\$214 nom.
P. & O. Banks	\$222 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$277 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$200 buy.
Union Insurance	\$273 sel.
North China Ins.	\$150 buy.
Yongtze Insurance	\$150 buy.
China Underwriters	\$22 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$275 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$300 sel.
Douglases	\$332 nom.
H.K. Steamships	\$274 buy.
H.K. Trugs	\$286 buy.
Indo-China (P.R.)	\$272 buy.
Do. (Def.)	\$115 nom.
Shell Transport	\$222 buy.
Waterways	\$215 buy.
Bengalia	\$215 buy.
Kauai Mining Admin.	\$50 buy.
Langkate (combined)	\$15 nom.
Do. (single)	\$15 nom.
S'hai Explorations	\$15 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$15 nom.
Ranun	\$15 nom.
Tropics Mines	\$15 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharves	\$15 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$15 nom.
China Provisions	\$15 nom.
Longways	\$15 nom.
New Engineering	\$15 nom.
Shanghai Locks	\$15 nom.
S'hai Cottons	\$15 nom.
Oranien Cottons	\$15 nom.
S'hai Cottons (old)	\$15 nom.
Do. (new)	\$15 nom.
H.K. & S. House	\$15 nom.
H.K. Lands	\$15 nom.
Shanghai Lands	\$15 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$15 nom.
H.K. Real Estate	\$15 nom.
H.K. Tramways	\$15 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	\$15 nom.
Do. (new)	\$15 nom.
Star Lines	\$15 nom.
China Lights (old)	\$15 nom.
Do. (new)	\$15 nom.
Do. (1928 issue)	\$15 nom.
H.K. Electric (old)	\$15 nom.
Do. (new)	\$15 nom.
Macao Electric	\$15 nom.
Telephones	\$15 nom.
Do. rights	\$15 nom.
China Buses	\$15 nom.
Singapore Tractors	\$15 nom.
Do. (Prof.)	\$15 nom.
China Sugars	\$15 nom.
Malayan Sugars	\$15 nom.
Canton Iron	\$15 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$15 nom.
Do. (old)	\$15 nom.
Do. (new)	\$15 nom.
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$15 nom.
Do. (new)	\$15 nom.
United Anabotes	\$15 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$15 nom.
Watsons	\$15 nom.
Der A Wings	\$15 nom.
Lane Cravats	\$15 nom.
Mackintoshes	\$15 nom.
Sinners	\$15 nom.
Wm. Fowells	\$15 nom.
H.A. Amusements	\$15 nom.
H.K. Commercials	\$15 nom.
S'hai Indus. U.S. Bonds	\$15 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$15 nom.

buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; aa.—sales; silver—spot; l.—London.

ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE SESSION 1927.

Revised by Members.

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AMERICAN PHYSICIANS SAID NOTHING IN THE WORLD COULD CURE HER BUT AN OPERATION.

CHINESE HERB TREATMENT MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mrs. Anaya, wife of Frank H. Anaya, who is a well known Modesto man engaged in the automobile business, residing at 131 Olive St., Modesto, Cal., U.S.A., had also read his advertisements in the papers—how other were benefited by these herbs. So I sent my wife down to see the Herbalist, I understood then that the herbs could cure her in a short time. A few days later my wife and I having decided to take the herb treatment, called on the Herbalist for some Herbs. After a few doses she was considerably better, and continued taking the herbs for a while when she was completely cured. All her pains disappeared and she gained in weight and felt better than she had in years. I can truthfully say that the Herbs made a complete cure of all her troubles and she has felt like a different person ever since. I myself have been cured by the Poo On Chinese Herbs, and my children too have found the Herbs a great relief to their various ailments.

Mr. Anaya says: "My wife had been suffering off and on for the last five years, complaining of a severe pain in the right side under the ribs, and a large lump sore to the touch. She also had more headache, was nervous, and suffered with constipation and indigestion. She had consulted physicians after physician and had taken treatment from them but they all advised that she had appendicitis and nothing in the world could cure her except an operation. She had always dreaded an operation fearing she might die, being

the mother of three children. Some time ago a particular friend of mine told me how he was cured by the Poo On Chinese Herbs, and I had also read his advertisements in the papers—how other were benefited by these herbs. So I sent my wife down to see the Herbalist, I understood then that the herbs could cure her in a short time. A few days later my wife and I having decided to take the herb treatment, called on the Herbalist for some Herbs. After a few doses she was considerably better, and continued taking the herbs for a while when she was completely cured. All her pains disappeared and she gained in weight and felt better than she had in years. I can truthfully say that the Herbs made a complete cure of all her troubles and she has felt like a different person ever since. I myself have been cured by the Poo On Chinese Herbs, and my children too have found the Herbs a great relief to their various ailments."

Yin Foo, Lun the noted Chinese Herbalist and founder of the Poo On Chinese Herb Co., from America had over twenty-five years experience curing people of all ages and classes with Chinese Herbs. The Herb Treatments are carefully prepared for each individual for the following diseases:—Catarrh, Nervousness, Gout, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Kidney, Throat Troubles, Cough, Female Troubles, Dropsy, Fever, Headaches, Malaria, Insomnia, Piles, Pimples, Eczema, Liver, Constipation, Gastritis, Appendicitis and many other diseases in Men and Women.

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... that is perfectly free from grit and so cannot scratch or injure the precious enamel.

... that contains the standard antiseptic (pure carbolic) scientifically blended in suitable proportion.

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PILGRIMAGES IN HUPEH.

AN OFFICIAL BAN.

POPULAR FEELING STIRRED.

HANKOW, September 25th.
Besides the various great pilgrimages which Buddhist devotees make to the various Holy Mountains such as Tai Shan or O Mei Shan, there are quite a number which are made to places of merely local repute. Such a place is the temple at Mu Lan Shan and in the good old days quite large companies of worshippers started from Hankow about the first day of the eighth moon. Large boats, used to be chartered for the first part of the journey and the pilgrims, dressed in sober garments, embarked amid the firing of crackers.

The nominal reason for prohibiting this long-established custom this year is the danger of travel. That can, of course, hardly be exaggerated. Even a steam launch plying between Hankow and Siao-kan has been held up and robbed, and the roads are not safe for unarmed pilgrims. But the ordinary Buddhist does not believe that it is anxiety for the safety of his body which leads to these annoying restrictions. He thinks, and he certainly has reason for doing so, that it is the indifference of the rulers to all religion which is at the bottom of the trouble. And the authorities would be well advised to weigh up whether the risks of trouble being brewed at these distant idol shrines is a sufficient reason for repressing the legitimate desire of the best elements in the community to satisfy their craving for fellowship with the divine.

Historical and Social Value.

There is much that is interesting in the history and management of these local shrines. They will never attain the fame of the wonderful Tai Shan, which has a history full of interest and has had that history recorded in a number of large volumes. But when sitting in the moonlight out on the village threshing-floor with the simple-hearted farmers, one learns how great is the influence and how rich the resources of some of these lesser shrines. There is one at the Hill of the Eastern Winds in South Hupeh which is approached by long stretches of well kept road.

Chatting to the guide who was showing the way, one learnt that this farm was the property of the shrine and that one rendered due of a certain amount of rice by old custom. Reaching a high point, and asking that the lands belonging to the shrine might be pointed out, one found that almost every farm lying in the foothills was held on a lease of some kind from the abbots. Business acumen of quite a high order must have been shown by various generations of abbots who had administered the funds of the shrine and made such sound investments of the monies. And they were held to be good landlords, ready in any time of drought to reduce the rents and always taking a fatherly interest in their tenants.

A Board Of Abbots.

The upper part of the hill was covered with dense plantations of trees, evidently well managed. On the top of the hill were three temples, each occupied by a number of monks. The largest of the three was the oldest and was locked upon as the chief shrine. The abbot of this temple was so to speak, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The Board itself consisted of the three Abbots. On inquiring as to the method of appointing the Abbots, it was learnt that the three temples had for long generations been allied but yet independent. Each was controlled by an Abbot, who had the right to choose a monk of a younger generation as his "son", and successor. This "son" in due course had the right to choose the one who would be his successor. Further than that it was not permissible to go.

At the time mentioned one of the Abbots was a very old man and his duties were being largely attended to by his "son" who had therefore proceeded to nominate his "son", and there were thus three generations in existence. It was learnt that the "son" of an abbot was generally chosen while quite young and trained for the priesthood, quite large gifts being expected from the family from which the youth was chosen. After he had been ordained and definitely designated as successor to the Abbot, his position was secure.

Popular Animosity.

Even a cursory examination into the rights and dignities of these old abbots and their monks, and a realization of the reverence which is accorded to them not only by their tenants-farmers but by the devotees throughout a large area, points to the unwisdom of continuing the present attempts to repress the pilgrimages. In so doing, the present rulers are not destroying superstition but creating a feeling akin to hostility. —North-China Daily News.

MOTOR 'BUS FATALITY.

INQUEST ON EIGHT YEAR OLD BOY.

DRIVER EXONERATED.

An inquest was held at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon into the circumstances of the death of an eight year old Chinese boy who was run over by a Motor 'Bus' outside Yau-mat Government School in Nathan Road on September 18th.

Mr. W. Schofield acted as Coroner assisted by a Jury. Mr. Hin Shing Lo watched the proceedings on behalf of the deceased's parents.

Dr. J. E. Dovey, of the Kowloon Mortuary, said that he made a post mortem on the deceased and found death to be due to fracture of the skull and depression of the brain, coupled with shock.

Mr. A. Lacey, a Government warder who was travelling in the bus at the time, said that just after the bus left Public Square Street he saw two boys run across the road in front of it. He saw the elder boy get across safely, but the younger who hesitated was hindered from his view as he crossed the road. He felt a bump, and the bus pulled up instantly. Getting out he found the boy under the right rear wheel. The bus was backed and the boy lifted up. He then ran into a shop and telephoned for an ambulance but was told that none was available. On returning to the bus he found the dead boy in the arms of a Chinese whom he later found to be the father. A private car was stopped and the boy was taken to the Kowloon Hospital. The bus was travelling at the usual speed of about 10 to 12 miles an hour.

Good Brakes.

Sub-Inspector A. H. Mason said that he tested the bus which was a 25 seater Leyland belonging to the Kowloon Motor 'Bus Co., and found the brakes to be in good order. The right hand light was dented. As the photographs of the scene of the accident produced in court did not show the position very clearly, the Coroner and Jury retired to examine the place for themselves.

The Driver's Evidence.

On returning the driver's evidence was taken. He was an Indian who had been in the employ of the Company for over 10 months. He stated that at 7.30 p.m. he had just pulled up at Public Square Street. The conductor gave the signal for the bus to proceed and he had just changed gear (2nd gear) when he saw a boy about three yards in front. The driver blew his horn, and lost sight of the boy owing to the structure of the bus. He put on his brakes immediately but felt a bump, and when the bus stopped he got out and found the boy under the right rear wheel. A European then took charge of the boy who was taken to Hospital. He waited for the Police and went to the Station to report the accident. He changed gear with his right hand, and it was not necessary for him to look down to do so. He was going about 10 m.p.h. at the time, and at which speed he could bring the bus to a standstill within 2-2½ yards. He had been on duty for five hours before the collision took place.

A bus belonging to China Motor 'Bus Company was coming in the opposite direction.

Summing up, the coroner, said that it was evident that the boys had tried to run across the road. The elder boy had not crossed, but the younger, had apparently seen the China Motor 'Bus, hesitated and run back right into the bus under whose wheels he fell.

Apparently the driver had seen the boy and took it for granted that he would be able to get across the road in time and had delayed applying his brakes, or he may have been paralysed at the sight of the boy so near to his bus. The bus could have pulled up at the speed given within two or three yards but it had been found that the bus actually took eight or more yards to pull up.

The driver had denied that he looked down to change his gear, but he may have done so unknowingly. At 7.30 p.m. when the accident happened it would be quite dark and there were no well lit shops at the place, the driver therefore would have had to rely on his head lights to illuminate the roadway.

The Jury gave a verdict of accidental death and exonerated the driver.

SUN TREATMENT.

CONFERENCE AT LAUSANNE.

The sun, unhappily, did not shine on the first meeting last month of the International Conference on Treatment by Sunlight. Even Lausanne, usually so brilliant, was overclouded, and the Alps had hidden themselves. Nevertheless, the enthusiasm of a body of delegates which is representative of every country in Europe was not diminished. It is a distinguishing feature of the young science of heliotherapy that all those who are devoting themselves to its pursuit are fired by the spirit of pioneers. Working, often, against handicaps of apathy, they have succeeded in convincing the world that, in the rays of the sun, mankind possesses a healing power of almost measureless value.

This conviction, as was pointed out by M. Chamorel, Rector of the University of Lausanne, is the foundation on which the science of heliotherapy has been built. It inspired, in the beginning, the work of Bernhard, of St. Moritz, and of Rollier, of Leysin, thanks to whose efforts the treatment of surgical tuberculosis had been wholly reformed. It inspired also the work in Vienna and elsewhere on the treatment of rickets. The rays of the sun, as was emphasized by many speakers, are capable of developing in the human skin, and in the human blood, germicidal powers which afford protection against disease. They are capable of giving to the human organism nourishment of a subtle and peculiar kind, whereby it is stimulated to energy and, at the same time, rescued from danger.

These discoveries have led, as was inevitable, to many different inquiries as to the nature of the healing which is present in sunlight. It has been established beyond all doubt that the power resides in the actinic rays, those violet and ultraviolet rays which are filtered out of the sunlight by clouds, mist, and smoke. The high Alps, which so often rise above the clouds, thus afford a great natural sunbath. Switzerland is the home of sunlight treatment, largely because, in Switzerland, all the essentials of that treatment are present in a natural form.

Need Of Care.

The Swiss experience, as is granted, has informed the world. It is evident, however, that there is need for further and fuller information. Nothing is more impressive than the insistence of Swiss physicians on the need of care in the use of sunlight, and on the danger of over-exposure, especially at the beginning of the treatment. At Leysin, where, on Thursday, physicians from all parts of the world will do honour to the work of Rollier, treatment is begun with a degree of caution which would certainly astonish some of the advocates of "light baths" in our own country. Patients at Leysin are actually sheltered and protected from the sunlight during their early days in the high Alps. When at last it is deemed safe to "expose" them to light, exposure is confined to a very small area of the body, perhaps a foot, and lasts only a very few minutes.

Nor is this caution abandoned at any time. It is true that, when the skin becomes pigmented, large "doses" of sunlight can be tolerated. It is true that naked children, all of them nut-brown in colour, are permitted to play games in the sun, under the clear Alpine sky. But watchful eyes are ever ready to detect signs of "overdose" and to prevent the evil results which follow that mistake. In other words, the sunlight is used, at Leysin, to provoke natural reactions against disease; it is never allowed to overwhelm the patient. In consequence, a steady progress towards healing is usually recorded. This method stands in sharp contrast to the careless fashion in which, in so many cities of Europe to-day, "light baths" of artificial sunlight are given by untrained persons. Sunlight treatment is bound to fall into disrepute unless the methods of its administration are brought everywhere under strict control.

The International Conference is not unaware that attacks on the new treatment are now developing in certain quarters and that further attacks are certain to be made in the near future. The inevitable reaction against the enthusiasm which heliotherapy has aroused in the public mind is due. It is, therefore, more than ever necessary just now to proceed carefully.

(Continued on next column.)

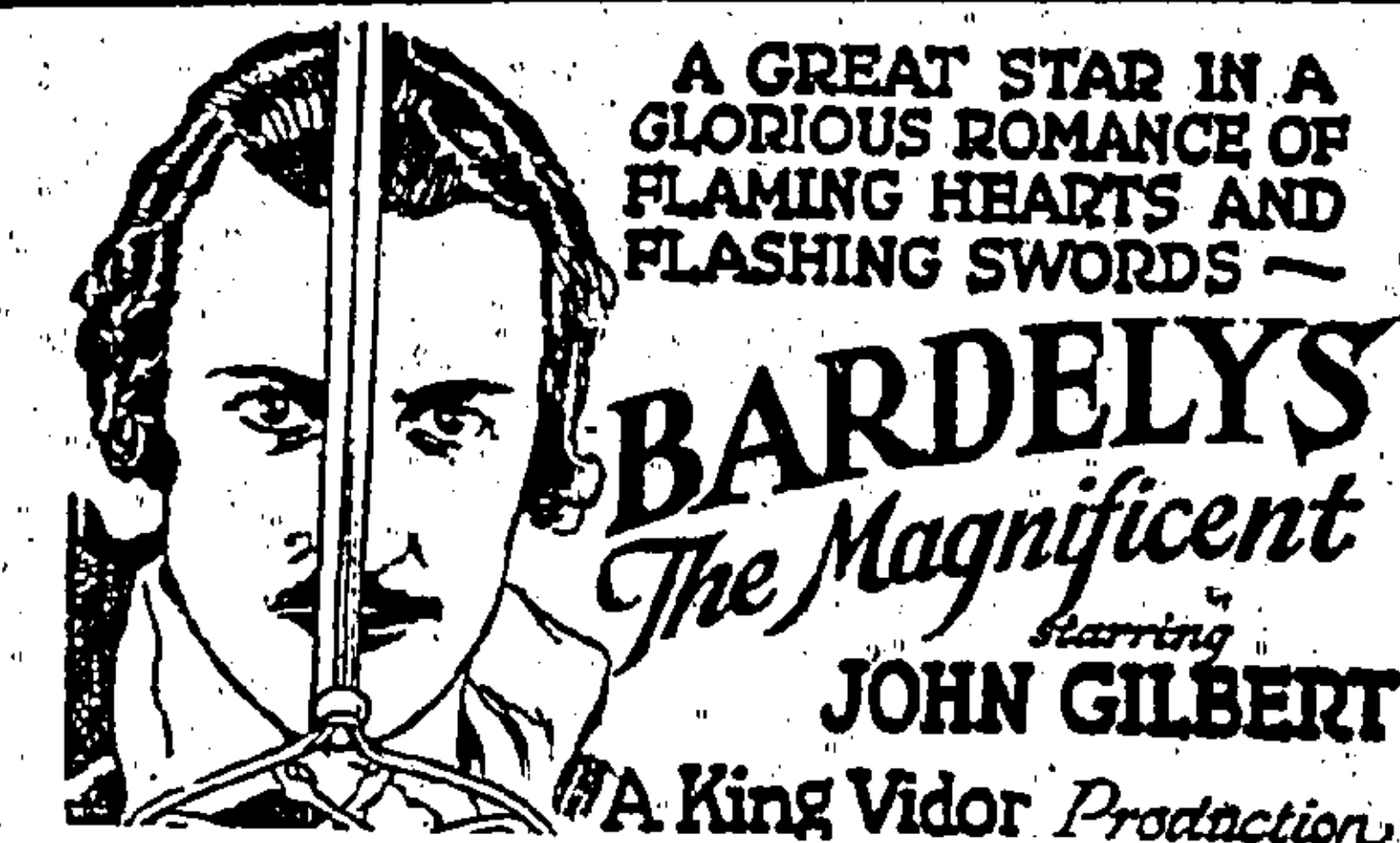
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Ill-Advised Therapy.

In fact, it is the work of artificial sunlight, and of those foods which are substitutes for sunlight, which stands in greatest need of supervision. And in the Alpine clinics which have been established in other countries the treatment is under the control of experienced physicians. But men and women of no experience whatever are now engaged in prescribing and administering doses of violet light and of those chemical substances which possess the potency of sunlight. Instances are on record of cases in which damage has been inflicted by this ill-advised therapy.

The future of heliotherapy is, clearly, a very great one. Recent research has indicated the possibility of administering exact doses, and of suiting the dosage to the individual need. Again, the British discovery of Ergosterol, the substance which can absorb light, is opening the way to a very simple form of treatment, which is specially well suited to the needs of our own, and other northern countries. Sunlight can be given, to-day, just as other medicines are given. The effects of Ergosterol on the bones and on the blood are now being intensively studied. Here again, it would appear, success depends on care in administration, and on wide knowledge of the effects of the substances prescribed. The International Conference will have achieved a great service to humanity if its deliberations result in a general awakening to the need, which exists everywhere, of instituting some form of control of light treatment.

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ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

S.P.C.A. AND THE BIRD DEALER.

DEFENDANTS EXCUSE DISCREDITED.

A case which was recently adjourned at the Central Magistracy in order to verify a statement made by a stall-holder of the Central Market to the effect that a bird which figured in the case did not drink water "neat" but received what liquid it required with its food was again before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday. It was a prosecution by the S.P.C.A. and the man was charged with keeping a number of these birds in a cage without drinking water.

Mr. A. H. Crook, Headmaster of Queen's College, who has made a study of birds in the East, giving evidence said that the bird in question, a red turtle dove, would require water.

Quoting from a book by H. Whistler, an authority on Eastern birds, Mr. Crook read the following comment on the red turtle dove: "Water is very essential to it, as, like all other Chinese doves, it is a very thirsty bird."

Inspector Fowler of the S.P.C.A. had given evidence that a tin of dry grain and an empty can were the only receptacles found in the cage.

The defendant was fined \$15.

CHINESE WOMAN SENT TO GAOL.

At the Central Magistracy, Mr. R. E. Lindsell and Major C. Willson sat together to try a case against two men and seven women who were charged with possession of two revolvers, one automatic pistol and twenty-seven rounds of ammunition.

All the defendants, with the exception of one woman nursing an infant, denied the charge. This woman told the Bench that the arms were left at her house, No. 43, Caine Road, by her brother. She pleaded that being a woman she knew nothing about firearms.

Sub-Inspector Murphy said that he had instructions to withdraw the charge against the rest of the defendants if one of them should plead guilty. They were accordingly discharged, but one of the men was brought up later and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and twenty strokes for returning from banishment.

The woman was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

FIGHT ON A MOTOR BUS.

Before Mr. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy, a charge of assault was preferred by a Chinese against Mr. J. A. de Luz, who denied the offence.

The complainant said that he boarded a vehicle of the China Motor Bus Company near the Po Hing Theatre on the morning of October 1st and was asked by the conductor to sit on the rear seat where there were already four Portuguese. The defendant motioned to the complainant to get up as there was not sufficient room, but witness replied that there was room for five persons. On reaching Jordan Road, defendant struck the witness in the eye, breaking one glass of his spectacles.

Witness continued that the other Portuguese passengers seized him while defendant struck him further blows. After leaving the Yaumatei Police Station where defendant was also taken, witness found that he had lost his wrist watch during the fight.

The defendant, in the witness box, admitted striking the complainant because complainant first leaned heavily against him, and when politely told to desist, began to jostle him.

His Worship ordered both parties to be bound over for their future good behaviour and further ordered the defendant to pay the complainant \$8 compensation.

ARRESTED WITH ROBBERS' KIT.

A Chinese who was charged in the Kowloon Court with unlawful possession of a knife, wooden gags and a coil of wire pleaded that the things were given to him by three other men whose names he gave the police.

Describing the arrest of defendant, Inspector Fallon said that he went with Sergeant Mottram to a tea house when an informer told them that four armed men were having a meal there. On arrival they found the defendant alone, and he was seen to throw a parcel away. The knife was found in the back of his girdle. The Inspector said that the police were satisfied that the informer had played the defendant a trick as the man had since disappeared and he was one of those whose names had been given by the defendant.

His Worship pointed out to the defendant that he should not have accepted the things, especially the knife.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

A PRECOCIOUS GIRL.

TURNS CASE AGAINST S.C.A.

ALLEGED "FLYING THE WHITE PIGEON."

A precocious girl of only eleven years of age was instrumental in breaking down a case of alleged "flying the white pigeon" brought by the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs. The girl's mother was arraigned before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of having sold the girl for \$100 to another Chinese woman on September 17th, and received her back three days later.

Mr. E. H. Williams, Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs prosecuted and the case for the defence was conducted by Mr. A. E. Hall. "Vinegar And Ginger" Money.

Complainant, a Chinese married woman, stated in evidence that a neighbour whom she had known for many years approached her and said that a certain girl was to be given away as her parents had no means to support her. She suggested that witness should adopt the child. Witness agreed and on the following day the girl, a third woman, who called herself the girl's adopted mother, and the go-between went to witness' house. The girl's mother asked for \$120 "vinegar and ginger money."

This, it may be mentioned in passing, was supposed to be the amount which the mother had spent on herself at the time of the girl's birth. Chinese women when expecting their confinement do not take the same sort of nourishment as their Western sisters. They eat pickles of ginger-boiled in vinegar for about a month and also give away a great quantity of this commodity to friends and relatives.

Therefore when selling a child, they diplomatically ask for "ginger and vinegar" money instead of blandly naming the child's price.

"A Grim Threat."

To return to complainant's story. She said that she did not agree to pay that sum. They haggled over the matter for some time and eventually the sum of \$100 was agreed upon. Two dollars were paid to seal the contract, and, following the usual Chinese custom, the girl was kept in the house for three nights before the balance of the money was paid over. After the three nights, the balance of \$98 was paid, and in parting, the girl was said to have bid good bye to her mother.

Witness appeared to be a shrewd woman and took all the necessary tests to see whether the girl had inherited leprosy from her ancestors. But two days after the money was paid, witness got up to find that the "pigeon had flown." She at once reported the matter to the nearest police station, and went in search of her neighbour who had acted as go-between in the transaction. She found that this woman had gone suddenly to Macao.

A few days after, witness' husband saw the girl in Burd Street and at once told his wife. Witness went to a certain house in Burd Street and there she saw the girl in a cubicle. She called out to her and asked her why she had run away. The girl instead of replying turned round to the defendant, her mother, and said, "See here, this woman said that I had been her *mui tai*."

Defendant turned round to witness and told her to leave the premises or she would chop her head off. Witness added that she had been roundly abused, the defendant using such language that she left the house. Witness went to the police station again and made her complaints there.

The Girl And Mr. Williams.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall, witness agreed that she had never seen the defendant before until the day when she went to her house in Burd Street.

The precocious 11 years old girl was then called and a sharp battle of wits ensued between Mr. Williams and the child. She denied the case *in toto*. In answer to Mr. Williams, she said that her name was Fung Yip Ming and that she had only come to Hong Kong a little over a month ago. She had been living in Burd Street with defendant, her mother. She had never known the go-between and had never been to complainant's house. She was never a *mui tai* to anyone.

Mr. Williams (to the Magistrate): I must ask your Worship permission to treat her as hostile witness. Her statement now in Court is different from the one she made to me at my office.

In answer to further questions put to her by Mr. Williams, the girl admitted having been to the S.C.A. office only yesterday morning, but she could not remember what she had said there.

Mr. Williams: Did you tell me this morning that Ah Sam, your mother, Sz Kou and yourself went to complainant's house?—At the S.C.A. office I was asked if I had been a *mui tai*. I denied it, but a woman there said that she saw me as a *mui tai* before.

(Continued on next column)

DIMMING OF MOTOR CAR LIGHTS.

JURY AGAINST THE PRACTICE.

WIND SCREEN WIPERS RECOMMENDED.

Two important recommendations to motorists were made by the jury sitting at the enquiry held yesterday at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell into the death of a Chinese who was knocked down and run over by an Aberdeen bus on September 25th, near the Hong Kong University.

The recommendations were:

- (1) That all public vehicles should have wind screen wipers fitted to their vehicles.
- (2) That motor cars should keep their lights dimmed in the lighted area, and that outside the lighted area, lights should not be dimmed. Drivers of all public vehicles should be instructed not to do so.

The driver of the vehicle in question stated that it was raining very heavily at the time. He was driving at about 12 miles per hour, but his vision was obscured by the fact that he had no wiper fitted to the wind screen to remove raindrops. Coming to the spot where the accident occurred, his eyes were further blinded by the glaring lights of an oncoming car.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased had no external injuries. A traffic police sergeant said that buses running in that direction were not allowed to exceed the 15 miles-per-hour limit. It was quite possible for the vehicle to skid even when it was driven at 12 m.p.h. The fact that the deceased had no external injuries, tended to show that the bus was not going at a high speed.

Traffic Inspector Alexander was called to give his opinion as to dimming lights. He said that it was a very hard question to answer. He and several other motorists were in favour of lights being dimmed when passing another car, but there were many motorists who thought otherwise. In his opinion cars could go about in the lighted area with their lights dimmed all the time. The dimming of lights was not controlled by regulations, but was a recognised "courtesy of the road."

As to wind screen wipers, the regulations did not insist on vehicles being fitted with them, but witness thought that it would be desirable if all vehicles had them.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added the two riders mentioned above.

CINEMA NEWS.

"LONDON" AT THE QUEEN'S.

Interesting scenes of the metropolis are a feature of the new British production, "London," which will be shown at the Queen's from to-day to Saturday. Directed by Herbert Wilcox who directed the stage play "Chu Chin Chow," the story is woven round a waif of Limehouse, played by Dorothy Gish who will be remembered for "Nell Gwynn." The picture tells of her escape from her squalid environment to love and riches in fashionable Mayfair. The meeting with the hero is the prelude to a dramatic series of events which lead to a tense climax.

"Love's Greatest Mistake," which will be shown at the Star from to-day to Saturday is the story of the adventures of a beautiful young girl who comes to New York in the search of thrills. It should be noted that the continuous performance will end at 8.30 p.m., "The Wilbur Black Birds" holding the bill nightly at 9.15 p.m.

Mr. Williams: Did you not say that you lived with complainant for two days and that you saw a sum of money handed over to a woman before you ran away?—I had never said it.

Mr. Williams: You said that you never saw the complainant at my office to-day?—I did not.

Mr. Williams (to the Magistrate): This breaks down my case, unless you can get the truth from her.

Major Willson pointed out that the evidence given by the complainant as to the girl calling out to her mother "You see this woman here said that I had been her *mui tai*," rather supported the girl's story that she had never been sold to anyone as a *mui tai*.

Major Willson (to the girl): Do you want to go on living with the defendant?

Mr. Williams then said that he had no case, Nevertheless it was quite obvious that the girl had been coached.

Mr. Hall (to the girl): Have you ever seen me before?—No.

Mr. Hall then explained that he did not like the suggestion that the girl had been coached and he had therefore put that question to the girl to prove that he had come to the Court to defend the woman on the merits of the case.

Defendant was discharged.

THE REV. F. C. YOUNG.

NEW MINISTER OF UNION CHURCH.

ARRIVAL BY THE "MACEDONIA" TO-DAY.

COMMENTS FROM HOME AND AN APPRECIATION.

A copy of the *Bellingham Journal*, a magazine issued by the Bellingham Congregation Church, London, contains some interesting references to the departure of the Rev. F. C. Young, who is due in Hong Kong this afternoon by the *Macedonia*.

Incidentally, the magazine gives its readers some information about the Colony to which at the time of publication their minister was on the point of sailing. Inevitably, Hong Kong is referred to once more as the erstwhile "barren rock"—it is about time works of reference varied their phraseology in this matter. Hong Kong folk will be amused to learn that they are described by the editor of the magazine as "a young, virile, varied and even kaleidoscopic community," in which the Rev. F. C. Young and his wife will have a unique opportunity for service. And, of course, the Colony is described as an "outpost of Empire."

An editorial note says:—"In this number of the *Journal* we say goodbye to the Rev. F. C. Young. At such a time as this, it is a commonplace to say that he will be missed, but it is nevertheless no exaggeration to say that for many a day to come his influence will be marked in Bellingham. Coming as he did, almost at the beginning of Bellingham as an estate, he has grown up with it during perhaps its most important stage, and in his own quiet way has contributed something personally, and through the medium of the church he has so ably led, to the communal life of Bellingham which probably will never be effaced. He has made strangers to know one another; he has helped many a lame dog over a stile; he has cheered many an aching heart; he has put many a youngster in the right road, and held a hand to many a 'bottom dog.' Always cheerful, a fine friend, a fair opponent on the battlefield of debate, he goes to take up a new work where the qualities Bellingham has so amply received during the last five years, will be put to the test, and we are confident that he will spend himself in the service of his new community in a far corner of the earth just as lavishly as he did here. The sincere good wishes of Bellingham go with him."

Another article in the magazine says:—"It was freely admitted by the Building Committee that the erection of Bellingham Congregational Church was an experiment, and the appointment of its minister was quite in keeping therewith."

"A young fellow, fresh from college, without any experience of responsible pastoral work, was introduced to us, and being in the mood, and probably impressed by his engaging personality, we just 'changed it' and invited him to the ministry of the church."

"At the beginning it was strange experience altogether, no members! no deacons! These deficiencies were soon overcome and then we started to work in earnest."

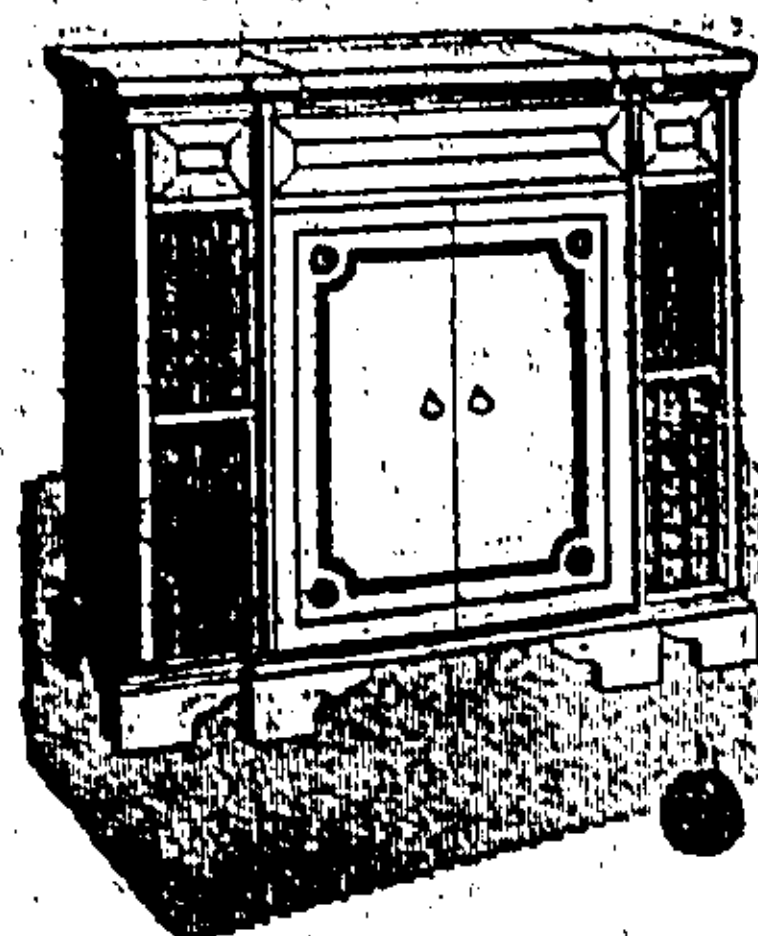
"The small business side of the church was always interesting and sometimes amusing a minister at his first charge, a discomfite, with one exception, quite new to this particular work and the congregation largely an unknown quantity. Opinions diverse and still diverse; yet we pulled through, and all appreciated Mr. Young's sincerity."

"From a Church's standpoint the venture has been unequalled success, yet, after all, I think that Mr. Young will be chiefly remembered and esteemed by reason of his unselfishness and readiness to be of service to anyone on the estate."

The following details are given of Mr. Young's work in Bellingham, a new district recently opened out in the South Eastern District of London:

Since coming to Bellingham just prior to the opening of the Congregational Church, Mr. Young, in addition to the multitudinous duties attached to the oversight of a new Church in a new district, has been actively interested in many other local duties. In addition to being on the Board of School Managers for the district (in this connection he was familiar with every scholar in the neighbourhood) he took a keen interest in the Child Welfare Centre, was Chairman of the British Legion for four and a half years, Padre of Bellingham T.C. H. Group, and, although not actively connected with the local political parties, was more than once approached to stand as municipal representative.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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"SECURITY AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT."

EMPLOYEE SUES FOR RETURN OF DEPOSIT.

About three months ago, a large number of shroffs appeared at the Summary Court to claim from the South China Trade Protection Association the return of money which they had deposited with the firm as guarantee for honest performance of their duties.

A similar case was before Mr. Justice P. Jackson at the Summary Court yesterday morning, which also showed the need for an official custodian of "trust funds" to look after monies deposited as a guarantee of good conduct. It is not at all fair that men in urgent need of work should be made to trust their money, as security, to firms they know very little about.

In the majority of cases nothing goes amiss, but there is always the possibility of mushroom concerns, started with very little capital, trying to augment their funds by employing a few men who had been induced to part with some money as "security."

Tau Kung Cho, the plaintiff in this case, sued The South China Import and Export Co. and Chung Ka Ching, Tong Kwok Choy, partners therein, for the recovery of \$203.73.

Mr. W. D. Owen appeared for the plaintiff and the defendants were not in Court neither were they legally represented.

Plaintiff in evidence said that he was engaged by the South China Import and Export Co. on April 18th, 1928. He was asked to furnish a security of \$500 against possible embezzlement. He was offered a salary of \$40 plus \$30 for board and lodging. He complied with the terms of employment and was sent to Canton to look for an agent for the firm. In July this year, the firm recalled him and when he came back to Hong Kong, he was given a circular letter to sign in which it was stated that all employees of the firm would be dismissed and that the business would be taken over by a new management.

Plaintiff pressed for the return of his security but was put off from time to time as the firm had not got the money to reimburse him with. Eventually he was given a new receipt for the money on July 31st, this year. He now sued for the amount of the deposit and \$3.73 being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Judgment was entered by his Lordship in plaintiff's favour with costs.

In addition he was a Manager of Lewisham Special Schools for physically and mentally deficient children, and on Care and After-Care Committees, and in such diverse ways made up a public life of extraordinary activity.

It is mentioned in a Lewisham paper that one of those taking part in a farewell meeting to Mr. and Mrs. Young was the Rev. C. H. Hickling, a former Minister of Union Church.

CANTON EN FETE.

SPEECHES, PROCESSIONS
AND FIREWORKS.PORTRAITS OF CONFUCIUS
AND SUN YAT SEN.HOLIDAY'S CROWDS FILL
THE STREETS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, October 10th.

Canton is en fete to-day for the "Double Tenth" and the 2,497th anniversary of Confucius birthday. Every street was decorated with flags, banners, lanterns, pailaus, floral designs and even the Hong Kong steamers were similarly decorated. The firing of firecrackers went on all day long in the streets and in the temples. Pictures of Confucius and of Sun Yat Sen were seen everywhere and in some places the two pictures were placed side by side. As our correspondent walked through the streets, he saw many store keepers offer ment, wine, tea incense and spirit money to Confucius but as far as he has been able to ascertain no such offerings were made to Sun Yat Sen.

From morning till night the streets were crowded, people of all ages walking to and fro, the children setting off fire crackers as if they were celebrating Chinese New Year. The beating of drums, the marching of school children and the organized labourers, the raucous voices of "orators" were heard everywhere in the streets. The setting off of fire crackers was by no means limited to the children and in front of practically every shop was a heap of red cracker cases.

EAST PARADE GROUND
MEETING.

A big meeting was held at noon to-day on the East Parade Ground which over a hundred thousand people are said to have attended. Every organization in the city was represented and appropriate speeches were delivered from the platforms. Hundreds of thousands of pamphlets and handbills were also distributed by the various organizations each setting forth its aims and objects, etc. Immediately after the meeting a huge parade took place through the principal thoroughfares of Canton.

In the evening a grand procession was to be held with all the usual lanterns, grotesque figures and a thousand and one other things Chinese. Several labour unions will stage a lion dance to the music of the guitar and the beating of drums.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

All the cinema houses, roof gardens, opera houses, and other places of amusement were crowded in the afternoon. The Chinese opera houses will play all night while the movies and roof gardens will close at about midnight. One reason for the big audiences is that all amusement places, are, in compliance with a Government request, reducing their admission prices by half.

A large number of extra patrols are on guard to-day, helping the Police to maintain order. In addition many detectives in plain clothes are also detailed to the public parks and the other crowded places. The authorities are taking no chance in the matter of protecting the city.

Beginning at 8 o'clock to-night there were to be fireworks in Sai Kwa Yuen, at the Dutch Folly, and at Central and Tungshan Parks. A big bamboo tower has been built in each of these places for the display. In addition to these Government displays there will also be private ones and the students of Lingnan University will put up an elaborate affair.

ORATORY.

All day student orators have been haranguing the crowds at every street corner and Government Officials are giving patriotic orations at the Canton Y.M.C.A., the Sun Yat Sen University, the Government House, Lingnan University, and the Central Park where a large platform has been erected.

All the public schools are required to observe the birthday anniversary of Confucius in addition to their celebration of the "Double Tenth." This was the order of Mr. Wong Tsai, the Commissioner of Education, an exponent of Confucianism. The Commissioner gave a lecture this afternoon at 1 o'clock in the auditorium of the Department of Provincial Education, dealing with the five points of Confucianism, of which he is a professed admirer and follower.

FORTY HOUSES
BURNT.FOUR-HOUR BLAZE AT
CANTON.FIRE BRIGADE'S DIFFICULT
TIES.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, Oct. 10th.

A big fire occurred on Tuesday night at about 7 o'clock in Tai Sun Street, destroying over 40 stores and houses.

The conflagration lasted no less than four hours and the fire fighters had great difficulty in getting at the flames, owing to the long distance of the street hydrants from the scene of the blaze.

The narrow street on which the outbreak occurred had no hydrants and the brigades had to go as far as Yet Tak Maoo to draw water. The fire was extraordinary fierce and was with difficulty prevented from spreading. A short circuiting of the electric mains was the cause of this conflagration. No estimates could be obtained as to the amount of damage suffered.

ELECTRIC GRAMOPHONE.
INTERESTING DEMONSTRATION AT HONG KONG HOTEL.VOLUME AND PURITY OF
TONE.

Gramophone enthusiasts and music lovers in the Colony will be interested to hear that the Columbia-Kolster electric reproducing phonograph is now on exhibition at Anderson's.

Members of the local press were invited yesterday for a special demonstration given in the Hong Kong Hotel of this new type gramophone and enjoyed a musical treat. The immense volume of sound was, perhaps, the first impression, to be followed by a realization of the clearness of the method of reproduction. This clearness was particularly noticeable in the vocal numbers in which the words could be distinguished with no difficulty, and in the orchestral selections where every instrument could be heard.

The volume of sound can, however, be regulated without the loss of tone associated with closing the doors of the ordinary cabinet gramophone or the use of a "soft needle." There can be no doubt that this invention will be much appreciated by dance enthusiasts especially who require a far larger volume of sound than is obtainable from any other type machine.

From House Current.

The device is a handsome piece of furniture on the lines of the ordinary console gramophone. There are no batteries, the apparatus gets its power from the house current, and requires no winding. The motor is electrically operated and automatically stopped.

The sound is taken from the record by an ordinary phonograph needle set in an electric pickup which takes the place of the sound box or reproducer of the ordinary gramophone. This sound is carried to an electric amplifier or loud speaker in the form of a fluctuating electric current. The current actuates an electric dynamic power unit in combination with a cone, which translates the electric vibrations into acoustic waves or air vibrations.

The Columbia-Kolster electric pickup has been carefully designed to cover, without distortion, the widest possible range of pitch. The range of sound in ordinary phonographs of the most modern type is from 4,200 frequencies down to 250 and is characterized by peaks or blasts at various points in this range. The ordinary electric pickup has a range from 4,600 down to 150. The Columbia-Kolster pickup covers a range from 5,400 down to 100, so that the reproduction is amazingly true to life.

Loud Speaker Principle.

The apparatus for translating the electrical vibrations into sound operates on the same principles as the loud speaker of a radio receiving set. In fact, the Columbia-Kolster may also be used as a loud speaker in conjunction with radio receiving sets, and fittings for the necessary connections form a part of the regular equipment.

This electric gramophone plays any standard record. Elusive tonal shadings, actually in the records but impossible of reproduction on the ordinary phonograph, are brought out. The volume of sound can be increased or decreased at will, changes in volume having no effect upon the quality of the reproduction.

An interesting demonstration of the difference between acoustic and electric recording was made, by playing the same song sung by the same artist, recorded in the old way and in the new electrical way. This process is now used by all the leading record producers.

The laminated construction accounts for the remarkable durability and amazing reproducing qualities of Columbia records. Not only is their surface smooth and scratchless, but the hardness of the high quality shellac in the surface layers gives them much longer playing life than ordinary gramophone records.

DOUBLE TENTH CELEBRATIONS.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES EN FETE.

SIR SHOU SON CHOW SPEAKS AT Y.M.C.A.

"THE SAGE OF ETERNITY."

The Chinese residents of Hong Kong were en fete yesterday, business houses, shops and private residences being decked with flags and flowers. The celebrations in honour of the Double Tenth, the 10th day of the 10th month, which is a National holiday in honour of the founding of the Republic were combined with those in honour of Confucius' birthday which chances to fall on the same day this year.

The red flag with the white sun on a blue sky, the emblem of the Kuomintang, was to be seen on every Chinese place of business in the city generally in company with the Union Jack or the Red Ensign, making the sober streets of the central district almost as gay as those of China towns, where flowers and miniature temples were added to the decorations.

Most of the Chinese schools and colleges as well as Chinese hongs and shops were closed for the day. Concerts, dances and other functions were held on the eve of the Double Tenth and during the day. An interesting feature of the Confucius Society's Celebration in the Tai Ping Theatre yesterday morning was the spirited denunciation of communism which is contrary to the teaching of the Sage.

Sir Shou Son Chow gave an address in classical Chinese at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. to the students of twelve schools where 100,000 firecrackers were subsequently let off in honour of the day. At the University last night a successful concert and dance was held.

AT THE CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

SIR SHOU SON CHOW ON
PATRIOTISM.

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. observed the anniversary of the Chinese Republic with a full programme. From nine to ten in the morning the student celebration took place, twelve schools being represented.

In the playground adjoining the Boys' Building were two flag poles, and suitable decorations. Promptly at nine o'clock Mr. K. L. Chan, M.A., the President, took the platform with Sir Shou Son Chow and the Rev. Cheung Man Cheu. After prayer and music by the band, the two flags, English and Chinese, were hoisted together and cheered. Then Sir Shou Son Chow gave the address of the day speaking first in classical Chinese and then in colloquial speech such as the youngest student could grasp. His address was, in part, as follows:—

Sir Shou Son Chow's Address.

The seventeenth anniversary of the Chinese Republic is the happiest one we have celebrated because during the sixteen previous years there have been many difficulties and struggles. In order to acquire the happiness of peace and prosperity we have to make sacrifices. At last the North and South have been united and we are getting rid of our misunderstandings. Now with a true spirit of patriotism we can devote our energies to righteousness and justice. With such a foundation and with adequate efforts we can expect peace and prosperity in the country.

We must also mobilise talent. We require well educated people to run the country. We must choose this talent from among the youth of to-day. Our youth are the pillars of the nation. You have qualifications and opportunities, therefore you must study hard, and learn self-control. When your education is completed you can help the country and elevate society.

Although I am old, I have ambition still, and I expect the young men of to-day to utilize their education and knowledge to help the country to be prosperous and powerful. In the days to come this celebration will be held with increasing significance, year after year. We must give three cheers for the Chinese Republic and thank the Y.M.C.A. for arranging this celebration.

Following the rousing cheers for the Republic, the field was cleared for a safe distance and 100,000 firecrackers that had been donated for the occasion were duly fired.

THE Y.W.C.A.

At ten o'clock in the morning the Young Women's Christian Association began their programme of celebration for the girl students of the Colony in the hall of the Y.M.C.A. This was filled to capacity when the official representatives of twenty-two girls' schools marched in. The programme consisted of songs, an address by Mrs. Tso Shi Fong and a pageant representing the history of the years of the Republic. This was conducted by Miss Shin Tack Hing.

During the day the Y.M.C.A. arranged a bicycle excursion around the New Territories, thirty riders setting out for the sixty mile ride. In the evening a members' dinner given in the Gymnasium, had its special programme, and this was followed by an entertainment in the Hall.

THE YEUNG CHUNG
SCHOOL.

A Chinese performance was staged yesterday morning at the Ko Shing Theatre by the girls of the Yeung Chung School, before a large audience including Mr. A. E. Wood, Director of Education.

The concert was opened by the Headmistress, Mrs. Cheung Teuk Mui, who spoke on the importance of the day, as the anniversary of Confucius, and the Chinese National Day. After paying a tribute to the memory of the Sage, who enjoyed love of country as one of the cardinal virtues, she referred to that great event, 17 years ago, which saw the establishment of a new Republic for China and the opening of an era of greater enlightenment. Just as France and the United States each had their National Day, so the Republic of China had hers, which this year was ushered in with greater significance than was usual, in that it also marked the unification of China and the establishment of a more beneficial form of Government.

After the audience had bowed three times to the portrait of Confucius and the National flag, the entertainment which was of great length and included very varied items began. Friends of the school took the opportunity of making speeches and the pupils who numbering over 700 gave exhibitions of drilling and singing.

"THE SAGE OF ETERNITY."

The Hong Kong Confucius Society held a commemorative meeting during the morning at the Tai Ping Theatre, West Point, to celebrate the birthday of the Sage, at which over two thousand adherents of Confucianism were present.

The entrance to the theatre was decorated with flowers, which formed four big Chinese characters—"The Sage of Eternity." Inside, there were equally bright and effective silk and floral decorations, some of which formed the familiar sayings of the Sage.

The proceedings were opened by singing the Chinese National Anthem followed by the offering of sacrifices at the shrine of Confucius. The portrait of the Sage occupied the centre of the stage and the ceremony took the form of the customary bowing while five Chinese gentlemen, Messrs. Li Yick Mui, Au Lim Chuen, Chau Tung Sang, Lau Sing Cheong, and Chan Siu Hing performed the sacrifice. During the offering appropriate Chinese music was played followed by the singing of a band of young Chinese girls.

Pernicious Doctrines Of
Communism.

Several members of the Society delivered speeches on Confucianism including Mr. Li Yick Mui, who declared that the teachings of Confucius had been endangered recently by the invasion of Communism, the pernicious doctrines of which were in direct contrast to Confucianism. However, the life of the Communist movement had proved to be short lived, and with the extermination of Communism there had been a distinct revival of Confucianism.

Mr. Li added that the Nationalist Government, had announced its intention to uphold the teachings of Confucianism, which provided the only means of preventing the moral downfall of the Chinese.

IN THE BUSINESS
QUARTER.

Many foreign and Chinese business friends called at the Bank of Canton, Ltd., yesterday morning where Mr. E. Lay (exchange manager) and Mr. Un Hwa Tan (secretary) dispensed lavish hospitality.

At 3.30 many of the Colony's leading Chinese residents assembled in the Chinese Club, Bank of Canton Building, in honour of National Day.

The Chinese Civil Service Club held a dinner in the evening. Staffs of the native banks which were officially "open" gave a dinner at the South China Restaurant.

(Continued on next Column.)

SACRED HEART COLLEGE.

FORMALLY OPENS NEW
PLAYGROUND.THE PRINCIPAL'S HOPES FOR
THE SCHOOL.

The Sacred Heart College in Nathan Road, Kowloon, took the opportunity of formally opening their new playground yesterday morning, on the Anniversary of the Chinese Republic.

The ground is situated before the School and was formerly a rubbish dump. Thanks to the very generous donations by many local firms and individuals sufficient funds were raised to clear the debris and level the ground. The ground is adequately surrounded by wire-netting, and contains a tennis court, and pitches for basket ball and volley ball.

In calling upon the Rev. Father Spada to declare the new ground open the principal of the College, Mr. S. F. Shak said that the college was indebted to the Government for granting the site on which the playground is built and to the generous subscriptions which made it possible to have the ground levelled. The speaker also mentioned that they hoped, before long, to have not only a larger playground, but a new school building which will enable the school to give as good an education both mentally and physically as was the wish of the speaker.

The Rev. Father Spada thanked the principal for the honour of asking him to perform the ceremony and also those who had contributed to the fund. He remarked that the college was as energetic and efficient as any on the Peninsula, and he hoped that the principal's hopes of having their own school house and playgrounds would soon materialize.

The ground was then declared open and an exhibition match of volley ball played between the Sacred Heart students and the Christian Young Men's Society.

UNIVERSITY CELEBRATION.

ENJOYABLE CONCERT IN THE
"GREAT HALL."

A most enjoyable concert was given by the students of the Hong Kong University last night in the Great Hall, to celebrate the anniversary of the Chinese Republic. This is an annual affair which is got up and carried out by the students themselves. The Great Hall was packed with students and friends, and judging from the applause which was accorded to the clever artists, the audience fully appreciated all the items on the programme.

The Varsity Orchestra made its debut at the opening of the concert and showed themselves capable musicians. Incidentally, this is the first time the orchestra has played at the annual concert. Cantonese and Swatow music were other enjoyable items which obviously appealed to the Chinese parents and friends of the students present. Miss A. Remedios who gave a piano solo was received most heartily, while the violin and tello solos by Messrs. G. S. Scully and N. Botelho concluded the concert; after which dancing was enjoyed.

The programme was as follows:—

- PART I.
- (1) Overture—The Varsity Orchestra; Piano—Chau, Fung, Kee, Cello—N. Botelho; Violins—Woo Chok Keng and Harold Leung; Saxophone—Lau Man Him.
 - (2) Cantonese Music—Yau Hok Chow and his friends.
 - (3) A Chinese Sketch—Miss P. Y. Lo.
- PART II.
- (1) Piano Solo—Miss A. Remedios.
 - (2) Swatow Music—Wong Kwang Ming.
 - (3) Cello Solo—N. Botelho.
 - (4) Violin Solo—G. S. Scully.
- Significance Of This Year's Celebration.

During the interval in the programme Mr. Peter Pau, President of the Students' Union, thanked all who had honoured them by being present on this occasion. The conclusion of the war in the North gave to-day's celebrations special significance and they all hoped that this year would see the beginning of a new era in China.

In conclusion, Mr. Pau thanked the Vice-Chancellor for the loan of the Great Hall.

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. W. W. Hornell, in reply said that the University aimed at turning out citizens who would play their part not only in the future of Hong Kong, but of China. The institution set out to be above all a training ground in citizenship and they looked to each successive generation of students to build up great traditions.



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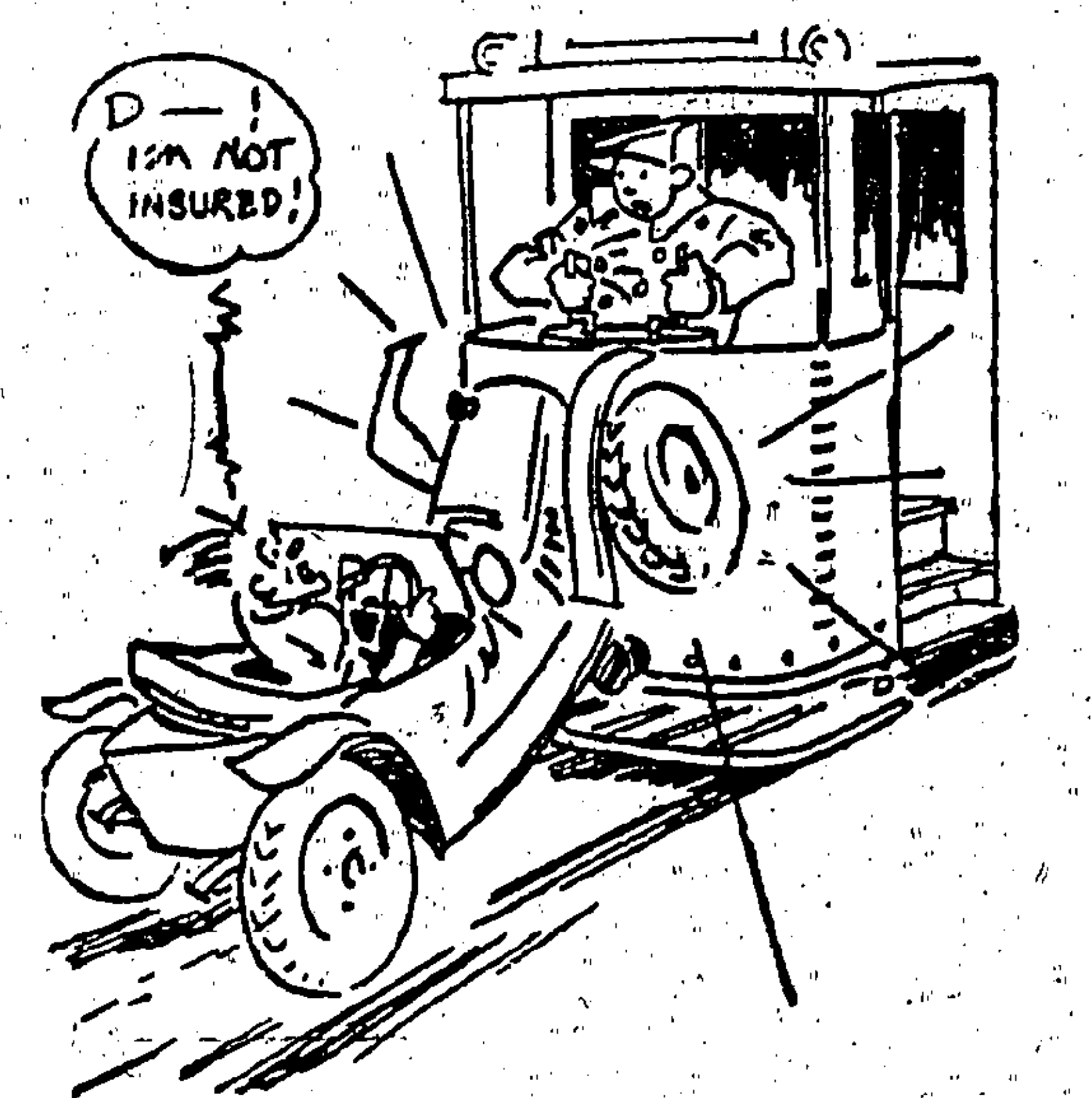
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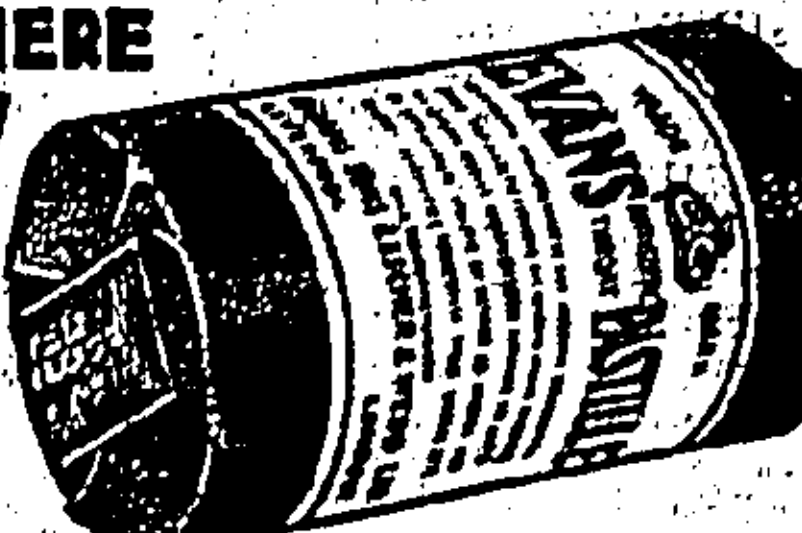
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**CELEBRATION OF
"DOUBLE TENTH."****SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.
ORDERLY CROWDS.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peking, Oct. 10th.
Peking was roused at 6 o'clock this morning by a salute of a hundred guns fired to usher in the "Double Tenth." At 7 o'clock Yen Hsi Shan reviewed the troops, and mass meetings and processions are continuing throughout the day with much enthusiasm but perfect order. General Yen Hsi Shan held a reception of foreign diplomats at 11 o'clock.

In addition to electric illuminations this evening, the shopkeepers are displaying lanterns, and there will be a monster lantern parade. It is noteworthy that in addition to such inscriptions as "Long live China," "Support the Kuomintang," "Complete the Revolution," many lanterns are inscribed "Abolish exorbitant taxes" and "Reduce the army."

NO DISTURBANCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 10th.
Long live the Republic of China. Long live the National Government. These were the slogans proposed by Commissioner Wun Sz King at the official reception attended by Consular officials and foreign military officers at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs this morning.

The extensive programme included a military review at Lungwa and three huge mass meetings in the native city at which patriotic speeches were delivered. There were numerous processions while aeroplanes circled over the native city at intervals throughout the day and dropped eulogistic handbills.

Seldom has the native populace shown such enthusiasm on a national holiday. The crowds of pleasure seekers which have thronged the streets by day and night have been festive but completely peaceable. So far no disturbances have been reported.

TAKING THE OATH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Oct. 10th.
Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and the Presidents of the five Yunnans will take the oath of office this morning.

It is understood that there was considerable opposition to the election of General Chang Hsueh Ling as a State Councillor, but eventually the views of those stressing the necessity of unification of the country prevailed.

**INAUGURATION OF STATE
COUNCIL.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Oct. 10th.
The ceremony of the inauguration of the State Council opened at 8 o'clock this morning after three bows to the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the reading of his will by Chiang Kai Shek which was followed by a three minute silence.

Li Shih Tseng, Chang Ching Kiang and Wu Tsz Hui administered the oath of office to Chiang Kai Shek and his colleagues. Chiang then pledged the loyalty and obedience of himself and his colleagues to Sun Yat Sen's teachings and the instructions of the party, after which a group photograph was taken. The officials then adjourned and proceeded to the military review.

JAPAN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSAKA, Oct. 9th.
Nearly three hundred representatives of the various Trade Unions in Japan were present at the annual opening to-day of the Japanese Federation of Trade Unions. Mr. Bunji Suzuki presided.

The meeting passed a resolution demanding the abrogation of the Law for the Maintenance of Peace and Order, under which hundreds of Communists were rounded up last Spring.

Speakers strongly condemned the present policy of the Japanese Government, particularly in reference to their attitude to China. After several outspoken speeches had been made, a resolution was passed congratulating China on the progress of the national revolution, and criticizing the Japanese policy, urging the adoption of a new policy, under which co-operation for the mutual prosperity of the two peoples must be the keynote.

**SIXTH LARGEST
CITY.****SHANGHAI CENSUS
RETURNS.
24 MILLION INHABITANTS.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 10th.
As a result of the census just completed by the Chinese authorities, it is claimed that Shanghai is the sixth largest city in the world.

The total population is given as 2,720,000, of which 47,700 are foreigners.

According to the returns, the population of the French Concession is 338,000, the International Settlement 835,000, and Greater Shanghai 1,513,000.

DON OFFICIALS ON TRIAL.**DEFAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.****MANY CONVICTIONS.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIGA, Oct. 9th.

Arrested over four months ago in the course of an intensive Police campaign following reports of official corruption, the trial has just concluded of 130 managers, inspectors and other officials of the Don District Finance Department. They were indicted on a charge of systematically receiving bribes and incorrectly recording traders' profits, as the result of which the Government revenue was seriously depleted.

Of the 130 officials who stood for trial, 121 were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from ten years to three months, with loss of political rights and confiscation of property.

Nine of the accused were acquitted.

GERMAN SHIPPING ENTERPRISE.**HAMBURG AMERICA LINE'S
RECOVERY.****REGAINS OLD POSITION.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Oct. 9th.
The Hamburg-America Line, which before the War was the largest shipping concern in the world, with a total net tonnage of 1,360,000 tons, is steadily striving to regain its old position.

A new building programme, providing for the construction of 20 ocean ships and 18 motor ships, has been practically completed, making the Company's total net tonnage over 1,600,000 tons, compared with only 4,200 tons in 1918, when the Company's ships were surrendered to the Allies.

**DENMARK'S CARE FOR
PUBLIC HEALTH.****STERILISATION BILL.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 9th.
The Danish Government has laid on the table a Bill legalising the sterilisation of persons dangerous to public safety.

FISHING BOATS LOST?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, Oct. 10th.
There is considerable anxiety over the fate of a number of fishing boats, the crews of over two hundred of which are missing off the China coast since the typhoon night, October 8th. Aeroplanes have been requested to assist in the search for the missing craft.

**TERRIBLE MASSACRES IN
KANSU.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 9th.
According to information received at the New York headquarters of the China Famine Relief Organisation, Moslem fanatics have run amok in different parts of Kansu province.

It is reported that about 200,000 persons have been massacred.

Exaggerated Report.

Mr. Houghton, the editorial secretary of the China Inland Mission, is sceptical of the extent of the casualties in Kansu.

He declared that the trouble had been going on for some time. There had been a definite rebellion of Moslems who incidentally destroyed the Mission's hospital at Howchow in July, but according to latest information the principal trouble ceased two months ago.

**HUGE FINANCIAL
TRANSACTIONS.****MOVIES AND RAILROADS.
EXTENSIVE GROUPING.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 10th.

G.\$200,000,000 is involved in another colossal amalgamation in the moving picture industry. Warner Brothers are obtaining control of Vitaphone Corporation, Stanley Company of America and First National Pictures.

At the same time Van Sweringen Brothers have unexpectedly purchased a majority holding of the Buffalo Rochester Pittsburgh Railroad. The deal opens up a possibility of immediate and extensive grouping of certain railways in the Eastern states.

**AMERICA'S PURCHASES OF
GOLD.****A FURTHER SHIPMENT.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 10th.

The purchase of \$3,000,000 gold bullion in London for shipment to New York brings the total of gold imported to America from Britain to \$13,000,000 since the recent fall in the value of sterling.

TROOPING SEASON.**10TH HUSSARS SAIL FOR
EGYPT.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 9th.

The 10th Hussars, from Hounslow, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwood, sailed from Southampton to-day on the transport *City of Marseilles* for Egypt. They will relieve the 15th Hussars, who are going on to India.

**FURTHER INCREASE IN
UNEMPLOYMENT.****GREAT BRITAIN'S FIGURES.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 9th.

The number of unemployed in Great Britain on October 1st shows a further considerable increase of 41,166 compared with the week before. Compared with a year ago, the increase is 260,525.

The total of unemployed is now 1,336,400.

BRITISH LIGHT PLANES.**BIG ORDER FROM NEW YORK.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 9th.

The A.V. Roe Company, of Manchester, have received an order from New York for fifty Avro-Avian aeroplanes fitted with 20/80 horse-power Cirrus engines and the Handley Page slotted-wing safety device. This is believed to be the biggest order for light planes ever placed.

**STRUGGLE FOR SUGAR
MARKET.****NATAL CUTTING PRICES.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DURBAN, Oct. 9th.

In order to meet the competition of Cuban sugar imported via American ports, the Natal sugar producers have been compelled to make very large price cuts down to bedrock.

The wholesale price of Natal sugar has for some time past been 25/- per hundred pounds. This has now been reduced to 22/- the same price as Cuban sugar sold in Durban.

**UNITED STATES AIR
ACCIDENTS.****HEAVY INCREASE OF
CASUALTIES.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9th.

The official report issued by the Department of Commerce states that during the first six months of 1928, 330 aeroplanes crashed in the United States.

The loss of life entailed by these mishaps is given as 153. The casualty list disclosed represents an increase of 190 accidents compared with the whole of 1927.

**THE AUSTRALIAN
STRIKE.****ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.
RUSH FOR LICENSES.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Oct. 10th.

In support of the contention that the strike is ending, the shipowners point out that Melbourne and Brisbane are the only ports holding out.

A bomb outrage occurred in a dwelling in west Melbourne occupied by Italians, three of whom were working on the waterfront as volunteers. Considerable material damage was done but there was no casualties.

In Fremantle the trade unionists rushed to get licenses last night and are now working ten vessels.

Coastal Shipping.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 9th.

In the course of a speech at Sydney, Mr. Bruce, the Australian Prime Minister, announced the intention of repealing the coastal clauses of the Australian Navigation Act.

This will permit British ships to engage in the Australian coastal trade.

Mr. Bruce further intimated that tariff protection would be afforded to vessels complying with the Australian regulations as regards wages and living conditions.

**PHILIPPINES OFFICIAL
SENTENCED.****MONEY FOR HORSES
EMBEZZLED.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SINGAPORE, October 3rd.

The manner in which a Chinese inmate of the Singapore Prison suffered the dislocated neck, from which he died after admission to the General Hospital, remained just as much of a mystery at the conclusion of the inquest as it was at the beginning. A common jury consisting of three non-English-speaking Chinese was empanelled.

Dr. C. E. Smith, Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital, stated that at 1.05 p.m. on August 23rd a sub-welder brought in a Teochew prisoner. On admission the man was conscious. As a matter of fact, he walked to the hospital, and appeared to be quite well except for the fact that his head was turned to one side. He complained of stiffness of the head and neck, and said that his head had been turned towards the right side for one month. He denied having received any injury.

Asked by the Coroner whether the deceased denied having been assaulted, Dr. Smith said the deceased denied having received any sort of injury.

Mr. Bourne: Did he say that it had been gradually getting worse, or that it had come on suddenly?

No Marks Of Violence.

Witness said he could not remember. The deceased had been previously brought to hospital, and on that occasion had been subjected to an X Ray examination, and it was because of what that examination had revealed that he was admitted as a patient. He was kept in bed and not allowed to move about, and an extension was put to his head, but the treatment had no effect. He gradually became worse, and died on September 4th at 8 a.m.

The postmortem, which was performed the same morning, did not disclose any disease of the bone.

Mr. Bourne: You are referring to tubercular disease; that could have caused such a condition?

Witness replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Bourne: It could not have been brought about accidentally?

Witness: That has occurred in young people, the lifting of a child by the head causing such a dislocation. But in adults that joint is very strong, and the deceased was a well-developed man. If it had been caused by violence, there would have been some mark.

Mr. Bourne: And yet you cannot think of any other way in which this dislocation might have been produced?—I cannot think of any other way in which it could have been caused in a normally healthy person.

His Honour suggested the possibility of deceased having tried to climb a wall and fallen down, or having had made an attempt to commit suicide by hanging.

Witness thought that in any of those events there would have been tell-tale marks.

Mr. Bourne: Could it possibly have been caused by his pulling himself up to a window ledge and hanging suspended from it by his chin while he looked out?

Witness: I cannot imagine that causing it.

A verdict was brought in that death was caused by dislocation of the neck, and that it was not known how such dislocation had been brought about.

**SOCIETY WOMAN'S
SUICIDE.****JUMP FROM A WINDOW.
A PSYCHIC HUSBAND.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 9th.

A poignant tragedy occurred at a fashionable hotel in the heart of the city to-day when Mrs. Arthur Edward Stilwell committed suicide by jumping into the street from a twelfth-storey window. She was killed instantaneously.

The victim left a note stating that she could not live without her husband, who died a fortnight ago.

Her husband, a prominent American railway constructor, claimed the possession of considerable psychic powers. Many years ago he built a railway from Kansas City to the Gulf of Mexico, making Port Arthur, a town which he specially designed and built, the terminus instead of Galveston, which appeared to be the much more natural place.

He said that he took this step acting upon the advice of the "other world," and his trust was confirmed for, within a year, Galveston was almost wiped out by a tidal wave.

**SINGAPORE PRISON
MYSTERY.****INMATE'S DEATH FROM DIS-
LOCATED NECK.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SINGAPORE, October 3rd.

The manner in which a Chinese inmate of the Singapore Prison suffered the dislocated neck, from which he died after admission to the General Hospital, remained just as much of a mystery at the conclusion of the inquest as it was at the beginning. A common jury consisting of three non-English-speaking Chinese was empanelled.

Dr. C. E. Smith, Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital, stated that at 1.05 p.m. on August 23rd a sub-welder brought in a Teochew prisoner. On admission the man was conscious. As a matter of fact, he walked to the hospital, and appeared to be quite well except for the fact that his head was turned to one side. He complained of stiffness of the head and neck, and said that his head had been turned towards the right side for one month. He denied having received any injury.

Asked by the Coroner whether the deceased denied having been assaulted, Dr. Smith said the deceased denied having received any sort of injury.

Mr. Bourne: Did he say that it had been gradually getting worse, or that it had come on suddenly?

No Marks Of Violence.

Witness said he could not remember. The deceased had been previously brought to hospital, and on that occasion had been subjected to an X Ray examination, and it was because of what that examination had revealed that he was admitted as a patient. He was kept in bed and not allowed to move about, and an extension was put to his head, but the treatment had no effect. He gradually became worse, and died on September 4th at 8 a.m.

The postmortem, which was performed the same morning, did not disclose any disease of the bone.

Mr. Bourne: You are referring to tubercular disease; that could have caused such a condition?

Witness replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Bourne: It could not have been brought about accidentally?

Witness: That has occurred in young people, the lifting of a child by the head causing such a dislocation. But in adults that joint is very strong, and the deceased was a well-developed man. If it had been caused by violence, there would have been some mark.

Mr. Bourne: And yet you cannot think of any other way in which this dislocation might have been produced?—I cannot think of any other way in which it could have been caused in a normally healthy person.

His Honour suggested the possibility of deceased having tried to climb a wall and fallen down, or having had made an attempt to commit suicide by hanging.

Witness thought that in any of those events there would have been tell-tale marks.

Mr. Bourne: Could it possibly have been caused by his pulling himself up to a window ledge and hanging suspended from it by his chin while he looked out?

Witness: I cannot imagine that causing it.

A verdict was brought in that death was caused by dislocation of the neck, and that it was not known how such dislocation had been brought about.

Manila Times.

**LARGE BUILDING
COLLAPSES.****SIXTY WORKMEN BURIED.
INFERIOR CEMENT.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRAGUE, Oct. 9th.

A terrible disaster occurred in the heart of the city this morning when a building in the course of construction collapsed without warning, the majority of the workmen being buried. Hundreds of people were quickly on the scene, assisting in the work of rescue, but it is feared that sixty lives have been lost.

The structure was one of five storeys, and the greater part of the exterior work had already been completed. When the collapse occurred 87 men were working inside the premises, according to the contractors.

Twenty-seven of the employees managed to scramble from the ruins practically unaided, but their fellows were buried deep in the debris. The whole building collapsed without any warning.

The debris was piled high, and it will be some time before the rescue-workers are able to reach the men who were working in the lower storeys at the time of the collapse. Sixteen bodies have been extricated so far.

The building was of reinforced concrete, and the builders attribute the destruction to inferior cement which failed to set in the guaranteed time.

**PHILIPPINE ISLAND
DEVELOPMENT.****FILIPINO COLONISTS FOR
MINDANAO.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MANILA, Oct. 5th.

The council of state at its meeting at Malacañang discussed the formulation of a systematic plan for encouraging the development of Mindanao by Filipino colonists aided so far as possible by Filipino capital.

According to a statement issued by Governor General Stimson, the council of state considered among other matters the following:

There was discussion of the financial resources of the government with reference to the proposed expenditures under the budget for 1929 covering various important public works.

In the next place, there was discussed the necessity of a co-ordinated plan for the removal of Bilid Prisons and San Lazaro hospital to more desirable sites outside of Manila; the securing of safer quarters for the records of the bureau of lands.

The council of state also discussed the return of the Ayuntamiento to the city of Manila and the selection of new quarters for the departments now occupying that building.

The governor general's statement did not expand on the subjects of the discussion. It is understood, however, that the release of funds for the Bicol railway extension now under construction was one of the matters taken up.

With respect to the transfer of Bilid Prisons and San Lazaro hospital to some desirable site outside the city limits, it is understood that this plan which was thought of several years back is now near being carried out.

It is also understood that the council of state is in favour of the return of the Ayuntamiento to the city. It is probable that the plan suggested by Insular Auditor Wright for the erection of a semi-permanent office building on the foundation of the old Spanish Palace fronting the supreme court building will be pushed through.

Manila Times.

**U.S. JOURNALIST
CENSURED.****BREACH OF PROFESSIONAL
ETHICS.****OFFICIAL DOCUMENT
PUBLISHED.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Oct. 9th.

French diplomatic circles emphasize that Mr. Horan, the American journalist who was responsible for the publication of a document relating to the Anglo-French Naval Agreement, was not accused of stealing the document from the archives of the Foreign Office, but only with publishing a State document without the consent of the Government.

It is pointed out that such an action was a serious breach of professional ethics towards the French authorities.

Enquiries on the subject at the Quai D'Orsay to-day revealed that there has been no official American *démarche* in regard to the case of Horan. Mr. Amour, the United States Charge D'Affaires called at the Quai D'Orsay yesterday semi-officially to enquire into the truth of the reports that Mr. Horan had been arrested and imprisoned.

The French Foreign Office officials replied that the reports of the manner in which Mr. Horan was treated by the French Police were quite untrue.

The French position was also carefully explained, the Quai D'Orsay pointing out to Mr. Armour that Horan had committed an unfriendly and unseemly act to the French Government in knowingly making use of its private property.

WILBUR BLACK BIRDS.**GOOD AUDIENCE FOR FIRST
NIGHT.**

The Wilbur Black Birds opened their season at the Star Theatre last night to a really full house. The programme which was divided into two parts gained continual applause. There seems little excuse, however, for a burlesque negro jazz show unless it is really well done. The success of Josephine Baker and Harry Johnson proves that Africans are often extremely talented, and that this fact is well recognised by white people, but neither a black face nor an ability to stamp the black bottom are signs of genius.

The second part of the programme was a great deal better than the first and at least two artists of talent then emerged. Mr. Frank Rogers, the ventriloquist, gave an excellent performance as we remember seeing on any stage and Mr. Buddy de Loach is an amusing dancer and singer of patter songs.

Frank Shiver gave a clever piano-forte turn and the Black Bird quartette among other songs gave the negro spiritual "I've got shoes" with singular sweetness.

**MR. ZIEGFELD AS A
SMUGGLER.****CHAMPAGNE CARGO IN
RAILWAY CAR.**

Mr. Florenz Ziegfeld, the theatrical producer, and Dr. Jerome Wagner, of New York, were fined \$123 last month at Rousespoint, on the American-Canadian border, when Canadian liquor valued at \$200 was discovered in the private railway car Roamer, which they were occupying with Mr. J. L. Replogle, president of the Replogle Steel Company of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Replogle, to whom the car belongs.

The Customs officials debated for a time whether in

INTERPORT GOLF.

HONG KONG WINS TOP
FOURSCORE.ONE POINT LEAD FOR
SHANGHAI.

The Interport golf match opened at Shanghai yesterday, when four-somes were played over 36 holes. As a result of the day's play Shanghai are leading by two matches to one. The 36-hole singles will be played to-day.

The prospects of the rather depleted Hong Kong six against Shanghai's strong team were not considered to be very rosy, but Ferguson fulfilled one of the duties of a captain admirably when he and Marton defeated the very strong Shanghai combination, Budd and Binko, in the top match by the convincing margin of 5 and 4.

The second match, in which Dodsley and Lissman were up against Malcolm and Pletcher, went definitely in favour of Shanghai, who eventually won by 7 and 6, leaving the remaining players to struggle for the lead. Our final pair, Redmond and Stark, had a great game with very little to choose between the two sides, but eventually their opponents proved just the stronger and got home by 3 and 1, to give Shanghai a lead of one point on the day's play.

FOURSCORES.

M. W. Budd and A. R. Binko lost to A. H. Ferguson and O. E. C. Marton by 3 and 4.
H. R. Malcolm and J. F. Pletcher beat L. G. S. Dodsley and A. E. Lissman by 7 and 6.
K. M. Cumming and Denison beat F. A. Redmond and C. C. Stark by 3 and 1.

HOCKEY.

Y.M.C.A. v. UNIVERSITY
1ST XI.

The following will represent the Y.M.C.A. against Hong Kong University 1st XI on Tuesday next, at King's Park, at 5.15 p.m.:—D. Harvey; E. R. Robinson and A. C. Jeffries; V. M. Hast, J. Gardner and T. Seddon; A. J. Ashby, F. Munn, F. Allen, R. Murray and E. R. Ashton. Reserves: A. R. Kinross and J. D. Murphy.

Y.M.C.A. v. H.K.H.C. "A"
TEAM.

The following will represent the Y.M.C.A. against Hong Kong Hockey Club "A" team at King's Park on Friday, at 5.15 p.m.:—R. Dormer; J. M. Purves and F. S. W. Smith; E. G. Sewell, W. H. Smith and A. R. Kinross; A. Tait, G. Mitchell, T. Seddon, V. M. Hast and J. D. Murphy. Reserves: W. Borrowman and A. McIntyre.

PING PONG.

THE SINGLES TOURNAMENT
RESULT.

Playing in the final of the Colony's Singles Tournament at the Chinese Catholic Society's premises on Tuesday evening, Kwan Man Ching defeated Ng Tai Ping, last year's champion, in two straight sets, 3-2, 3-1.

From the start Kwan Man Ching had the match well in hand, sending home many brilliant smashes with the ex-champion out of position. Ng, in his best form, at times tried to force the game but found most of his drives returned and had to be content with playing on the defensive. Kwan, however, exhibited an all round superior display and was greatly applauded throughout.

The "Kom Tong" Challenge Cup thus goes to Kwan Man Ching, who is also champion of the South China Athletic Association this year and played for his home team in the recent League.

BASEBALL.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.

[REUTERS'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 9th.
The New York Yankees, winners of the American League, won the championship, defeating the St. Louis Cardinals. The Yankees won four successive games.

BASQUE HEAVYWEIGHT
BOXER.

TO FIGHT ITALIAN.

[REUTERS'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 9th.
The heavyweight fighter Peolino Luzzini, the Basque, is fighting the Italian Roberto Roberti on Wednesday, October 17th, at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn.

YESTERDAY'S
FOOTBALL.CHINESE ATHLETIC DRAW
WITH POLICE.

The Chinese Athletic played a friendly game with the Police, on the Club ground at Happy Valley in commemoration of the 17th Anniversary of the China Republic. Mr. Chin Cheung also presented a cup to the Athletic before the game, on behalf of the Chin Cheung Co. which was warmly appreciated by the followers of the Athletic.

The Game.

A start was made at 4.45 p.m. with the Police side one man short. The Police kicked off, but lost to the Athletic who forced two corners in succession, but the Police cleared and end to end play ensued, with the Chinese Athletic making several shots which the Police goalie fended well. The Athletic lost a good opportunity when Wong Pak Cheung put over the bar when about 12 yards out. The Police goalie was playing an exceptionally smart game and saved his side time after time, half time coming with no score to either side.

The Police had more of the game in the second half, but were not forceful enough in front of goal. The Athletic were giving a good display and a run down the left wing, ended in a centre which Wong Pak Cheung placed in the net. The Police were being given an anxious time and have their goalie to thank for saving them, towards the final stages of the game Orme scored for the Police, the game ending in a draw.

Result:—Chinese Ath. 1; Police 1.

FIRST DIVISION.

ARMY SMALL UNITS v. ROYAL
ARTILLERY.

This game was played at Soekunpoo, the Small Units making two changes in the team which went down so badly on Saturday at King's Park. Woods coming into goal and at right half, O'Flaherty.

The commencement saw the R.A. make immediate tracks for the Small Units' goal and after some close play Jenkins put through a very fine pass to Smith who was crowded out by force of numbers.

The R.A. forced a corner which proved fruitless, but they continued to keep up the pressure and Maddock opened the scoring, Woods failing to gather a hot shot from Leach. The rear division of the Small Units at this point were being sorely tried, but Dodson and company were playing a steady game. The Small Units occasional break away, but their shooting was weak, and Fletcher was very safe. Leach increased the lead to two and at half time the score was:—R.A. 3; Small Units 0.

The second half was not a minute old when the R.A. again scored taking through their inside left again advantage of a fumble by Woods, who, however, made very few mistakes.

The Small Units led by Smith had an occasional visit to the other end but the R.A. backs were not heavily pressed. The fourth and last goal of the match was obtained by Leach and when the final whistle blew with no alteration in the score, the Gunners had proved themselves good winners.

Result:—R.A. 4; Small Units 0.

The Teams:—

Small Units:—Woods; Dodson and Basham; O'Flaherty, Skinner and Morgan; Jenkins, Lyons, Smith, Coates and Withers.

Royal Artillery:—Fletcher; Excell and Oliver; Eagles, Fuller and Maltby; Woods, Cotton, Leach, Maddocks and Hill.

RECREIO v. KOWLOON.

This game which should have been played next Saturday, was brought forward on account of the Volunteers' Sports, which are being held that day and are of personal interest to the members of the Recreation. Recreio kicked off very nearly scored in the first minute, but Angus made a great save. Recreio made all the running and several shots were well placed, but the Kowloon goalie was on top of his form. Kowloon then asserted themselves and McKelvie hit the cross bar which was put out for a corner, the result of which was a goal, Macques attempting to punch clear, but driving the ball on to one of his own side for it to enter the net. Recreio bucked up at that, and from the kick off made straight for goal and Rocha shooting hit the cross bar, the ball rebounding to Brown who put a well placed ground shot into the net. Half time was called with a goal to each side. Play commenced very briskly in the second half, and a free kick for the Recreio was placed over the bar. Both sides made great efforts to obtain the winning goal and Spary scored a lucky shot for Kowloon. Recreio replied, but were not quite so successful as a great shot by Gosano hit the cross bar. The game did not start until 5 o'clock and towards the end it was getting dark, and in a scuffle round the Kowloon goal Gosano kicked the ball which trickled very slowly into the net, the game finishing soon afterwards with a draw.

Result:—Recreio 2; Kowloon 2.

(Continued on next Column.)

LAWN BOWLS.

INTER-DEPARTMENT
COMPETITION.

P.W.D. WIN THE CUP.

The Goscombe-O'Sullivan Cup, which has been won for the past two seasons by the Sanitary Department, was secured by the Public Works Department yesterday afternoon when they defeated Government House in the final of the Inter-Department lawn bowls competition on the Police ground. Teams and scores were:—

P.W.D. Govt. House
Burford Capt. A. J. L. Whyte

Howe Major H. B. L. Dowbiggin

W. E. Hollands H. E. Mr. Southern

A. M. Holland J. Deakin (skip)..... 23 (skip)..... 10

Before calling on Mrs. Southern to present the Cup to the winning team, Mr. R. R. Wood (Hon. Secretary for this season's competition) expressed thanks to the Police Recreation Club for the loan of the ground and also praised Mr. Glendinning, ground custodian of the Club, for the excellent condition of the green. The various matches, he said, were well contested.

Mrs. Southern in presenting the Cup to the P.W.D. and replicas of the trophy to the individual players congratulated them on their victory.

While expressing his thanks on behalf of Mrs. Southern, His Excellency Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G., also congratulated the winners and said the game was a very sporting one. He paid a tribute to the Police Recreation Club and to Mr. Glendinning for his labours on the ground.

At the close the Cup was filled and passed round.

The Teams:—

Recreio:—Macques; Souza and C. Remedios; A. Remedios D. Gosano and Silva; A. Gosano, Rocha, Brown, Xavier and Assumpcao. Kowloon:—Angus. Guest and Bliss; Hedley, Dunnett and Pile; McKelvie, Sims, King, Hodges and Spary.

Referee: P. M. C. Mackie, K.O.S.B.

MID-WEEK LEAGUE.

EWO CHINESE v. LAM LONG
WAN.

This match played on Caroline Hill ground was very keenly contested. Lam Long Wan registered the first point from a penalty early on in the game. End to end play continued through this half with neither defence giving anything away.

Half time: Lam Long Wan 1, Ewo 0.

Lam Long Wan took the game in hand in the second half and continued pressure enabled their inside left to record the second goal, the Ewo goal keeper having little chance with the shot. Although hard pressed Ewo managed to keep their end up and with an occasional forward burst relieving the pressure on the backs. The game finished without any further score.

Result: Lam Long Wan 2, Ewo Chinese 0.

P.W.D. CHINESE v. POLICE.

The Police in their league match with the P.W.D. Chinese commenced the game with several of their players short, the last man turning up just before half-time. The Chinese soon registered a goal through Chu Ping Fai. The Chinese were pressing most of the first half and in one of their runs up, Chu Ping Fai scored again for the Chinese.

Half time: P.W.D. Chinese 2, Police 0.

The play brightened up considerably in the second half, only to fall away again into the mediocre stage, both sets of forwards being weak. Before the final whistle, the P.W.D. Chinese scored their third goal.

Result: P.W.D. Chinese 3, Police 0.

Referee, Mr. Ip Kau Ko.

HUNG KAI SCHOOL v. SOUTH
CHINA.

Before a fair crowd of supporters of both sides South China beat the Hung Kai School in their mid-week league match at Happy Valley by four goals to one. South China were on top right throughout the game and should have scored more goals than they did. South China opened the scoring with a goal by Li Shin Hong and a goal by the bench afterwards helped to obtain the second goal. South China scored their third, a few minutes before the half-time. Ling Sum Fook scored for the school.

On the resumption of play, South China took the game in hand, and from then on was predominant. Hung Kai School side made an occasional run but had no finish. Towards the end of the game South China obtained their fourth goal from a rebound off a defender.

Result: Hung Kai School 1, South China 4.

Referee, B. Q. M. S. Hutchins, R.A.

A LOCARNO FOR THE FAR
EAST.JAPANESE LEADER'S
SCHEME.DEFENCE WITHOUT
AGGRESSION.

Tokyo, Sept. 30th.

A Locarno for the Far East, says the North China Daily News correspondent, is the ambitious project that Mr. Yuseki Tsurumi, well-known Japanese statesman, is desirous of achieving. Mr. Tsurumi is also the leader of an influential group of Liberals in the Japanese Diet.

Mr. Tsurumi, who is the leader of the younger section of Japan's Liberals, left to-day for the United States where he is to deliver a series of lectures in various cities, his topics being the relations of Japan and China, the changes that have come over Japan since the enactment of manhood suffrage, and the need for organizing a loosely-knit federation of Far Eastern peoples.

Explaining his plans for a Locarno for the Far East, Mr. Tsurumi told the correspondent that, hitherto, all idea of a League of Asiatic Peoples was based on force whereby to expel from Asia the power built up by nationals of other continents.

"This idea of using force as a defence against aggression and penetration," he said, "is not feasible any longer, and the time has arrived when we must think not of our differences, but of our common points of contact. No longer is it wise to think in insular terms of separate nations, but we must cultivate a continental outlook and secure our objectives by a philosophy of peace, as Europe, at Locarno, proposed to do."

Proposed Members.

In the proposed Locarno for the Far East, it is intended, for the present to include Japan, China, the Philippine Islands and Siam. India, for the time being, is kept out, because to use Mr. Tsurumi's own words—that vast territory has rather uncertain relations to the Far East proper of to-day, because of its connections with the West and on account of its proximity to the Near East and Africa rather than to Pacific Asia.

Mr. Tsurumi did not think that Western nations which had ties with Asiatic countries would object to the project he is seeking to bring to "fruition."

"For instance," he said, "I do not think the United States would have any objection to the Philippine Islands co-operating in such a union despite its ties with the United States. The same holds true, in the rough, for other groups."

He proposes to put forward this new political idea when he lectures in the United States this autumn, in the belief that the principal hope for Asia in the future lies in an economic union, which should take its place along with the close-knit union of the various states in America and follow the tendency towards amalgamation that Europe is trying to achieve.

GIRLS TO WEAR TROUSERS.

SEQUEL TO FATALITY AT
FIREWORKS FACTORY.

An inquest was held at Cheam, Surrey, by Mr. F. J. Nightingale, on Edith Maud Hunter, aged 21, of Sorrento-road, Sutton, who died as the result of burns received in an explosion in Brock's Fireworks Factory, Sutton.

Miss Madge King, of Miles-road, Epsom, said that she was filling four and a half inch shells with white magnesium stars and Hunter was filling three and a half inch shells with rose-coloured stars.

"We were sitting at work," she said, "when suddenly there was a blinding flash like lightning close to our eyes. This was followed by an explosion about two minutes later, and there were other minor explosions." She could not explain what caused them.

Mr. C. J. Prior, of Burgess-road, Sutton, said he saw two girls with their clothing on fire and put out the flames. Miss Hunter told him that she had put the felt pad between the stars and her bench, but she thought the fire originated at her work. The stars must have set Miss Hunter's underclothing alight, as she was wearing the regulation fireproof overalls.

Mr. Allen S. Brock, a director of the firm, said that his theory was that the explosion might have been caused by a star getting between the felt and the bench, catching alight. They always considered this particularly operation as one of the safest in their work.

Colonel Thomas, Inspector of Explosives at the Home Office, said he understood that the women employees at the factory were going back to the war-time fashion of wearing fireproof trousers. Brock's factory had a very good reputation, and the last fatality at the works was in 1907.

A verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

THE ART OF FLYING.

A 20-DOLLAR LESSON IN A
LONDON FLYING SCHOOL.

I have flown only five times, (writes Mr. Raymond Mortimer in the *Nation and Athenaeum*) and I am rather ashamed of the fact. For a quality to which I never get used in other people is their lack of curiosity, and it seems to me unenterprising to have profited so little by the conquest of the air.

One flight was a dull, hot journey to Paris between two thunder storms; the others were all, to me, exciting. The first from Croydon to Amsterdam, because it was the first, and because it was made in a gale. The flight took less than two hours, during which I reckon we must have travelled over 250 miles. (That was six years ago).

The views of Zebrugge, of the estuary of the Scheldt, of the Hague, were curious, but the continued violence of the movement, up and down and sideways was detestable, combining the customary horror of a bad Channel crossing with the sensation that a fast lift or a scenic railway gives you of leaving your stomach behind. The aeroplane was shaken like a rat by a terrier. It is still not universally realized that the air is like the sea, sometimes smooth, sometimes rough.

Then there was the July night when we left Gualaek, in the hills above Teheran, in the small hours, and motored through the dark down to the space of plain which serves as aerodrome to the Persian capital. The Junker monoplane, a sturdy all-metal machine, in which smoking was possible, was dimly visible by the light of two motor lamps; and the mechanics, busy with the engine, showed as sorcerers silhouetted against the wings. With the first streaks of light in the sky, we rose through the grey air, and soon were flying 12,000 feet up, parallel to the great range of Elburz mountains.

After half an hour the sun rose above them, turning the clouds that draped the peaks into dazzling tracts of an intense white than anything I had conceived possible, while to the south extended the desert plateau of Central Persia, fawn-coloured and treeless, with two paler threads crossing it, the roads to Isfahan and Samarkand. There was still snow sifted over the mountains, where at last we rose to turn and cross them, only to find below on the other side a flat unbroken sea of clouds stretching to the horizon. The motor was shut off, and down the aeroplane glided, down, until the pain in our ears became almost intolerable, the pilot's whisper, which shared our cabin, whispered, and we were flying low over heavily wooded semi-tropical valleys, with Chinese-looking huts perched over torrents, and rice-fields reflecting the light like mirrors, cut into squares. The clouds that had spread incandescent below us now hung grey above our heads. At the edge of the Caspian we circled down for a Customs examination by Persian officials, breakfasted in the village off eggs and the local caviare, rested a while in the shadow of the Junker's wings—the sun was now upward—then pursued our way northward above the Caspian coast, fill a forest of branchless trees appeared, the derricks of the Baku oil-fields. In a field surrounded by refineries and gasometers we landed, after four and a half hours in the air. Without an aeroplane the journey would have taken at least three days.

A Trial Lesson.
Then, a month ago, I had an experience which was in its way no less exciting, and which is open to anyone with a couple of pounds to spare. For this sum, the de Havilland Company gives a trial lesson in driving one of its Moth biplanes at the Stag Lane aerodrome near Hendon. For half an hour the controls and elementary principles of flying are explained with the help of a model. Then, wearing a leather helmet fitted with speaking tubes, you place behind an instructor in a machine with dual control. Six hundred feet up or so, with the aerodrome already looking diminutive below you, "Take her over now," the pilot says, "and try to keep her straight." This is not so easy as it sounds. There is only a horizon, probably misty, to steer by. And an aeroplane, like a motor, needs continual correcting to keep it straight. Only, whereas a car can go only to right or left, an aeroplane also goes up and down, and rolls over to either side. Very quickly, of course, one would learn to correct these movements automatically, feet or rudder and hand on the joystick, responding without conscious volition to the information received by the eye.

Early Troubles.

But at a first attempt the difficulty is great. A Moth is very sensitive to the controls. But not at once. There is a confusing instant when the novice is tempted to move the stick further, taking the machine on a zigzag course. He is further confused by the speed at which the aeroplane moves, or rather by the rush of air and the deafening noise of the engine. It is as if the first time you tried to drive a car, it had to be travelling at least sixty miles an hour. But the real difficulty of an aeroplane is at the moment when it leaves and returns to the ground. (Of course, in a trial lesson you do not at these moments touch the controls). In its own element the air, a Moth is astonishingly secure. It may, the first time you try to drive it, swoop to right and left, plunge and pitch, and roll as long as it keeps its speed, it is safe. But some hours' experience is needed before you can "flatten out" at the right moment and bring the machine gently to earth. Perhaps the most striking features of an aeroplane to ignorant eyes are its stability in the air, the restricted vision which the position of engine and wings allow the pilot, and the contrast between the violent energy of the engine, and the flimsy structure of wood, the framework of wood, the thickness of a thumb, covered with a thin fabric, can stand the vibration of the engine, the buffeting of gusts of wind, and the bumping it receives from the ground.

Flying Clubs.

The public apathy to it is still remarkable. A sensational flight fills the columns of the newspapers and the streets of a city. The moderate price, comparatively small running costs, and tolerable security of small aeroplanes are really of greater interest and importance. Flying clubs scattered through the country make it almost as cheap to learn the driving of an aeroplane as of a motor. The air, unlike the road, is not yet made intolerable by crowds. The air is exhilarating in its purity. The last time I flew was three weeks ago, in a private aeroplane a friend of mine has just bought. When learning he had promised I should be his passenger; and he now flew me over London: East of Hyde Park, the city was veiled in a dirty mist, but further west the visibility was good. The Serpentine, the tower of the Imperial Institute, the bend of the Thames at Putney were outstanding landmarks. From four thousand feet up the distance seemed absurdly small, Wembley, Hammersmith, and the Stag Lane Aerodrome looked close to the Marble Arch. Actually it is eight miles away. And this is the great snag about flying, like golf, as a sport for Londoners. The plan for using part of Hyde Park as an aerodrome is bitterly opposed, though the hangars and workshops could all be underground. But some such scheme is bound to be realized in time. Despite Mrs. Partridge and her friends the aeroplane is in fact becoming a part of one's court; but the motor and the tennis court; but at present it is more effective as a rival to the steamship than to the train.

"SLUMP" AT SINGAPORE?

FEW SIGNS OF IT!

Some Singapore shopkeepers talk dolefully of a "slump" and so do some Singapore hotelkeepers, says the *Straits Times*. But it can hardly be said that the outward and visible signs of an acute phase of commercial depression would strike the casual observer in our midst very forcibly. "Singapore's slump" as usual and if it is dancing on a volcano it is obviously blissfully ignorant of its coming doom. The fact is that our ordinary standard of prosperity is so high that we are apt to resent any setback from it almost as a personal grievance against the kindly Providence which generally directs our affairs and often in the past has come to our rescue when things began to look blackish. Moreover, many of us seem to have unconsciously adapted the Chinese attitude, which regards an actual profit of \$10,000 instead of an expected profit of \$15,000 as a "loss" of \$5,000.

"Slump" or no "slump," there would appear to have been little or no drop in land values, while houses in any "favourite locality" are as difficult to come by and as expensive to rent or purchase as ever, £30,000 being the very lowest figure at which one can hope to buy a small residence, suitable, say, for a European married couple with one child.

Jewish Confidence in The Port.

Anything offering at what might be thought a reasonable price is at once snapped up by our good friends the Jews, whose confidence in the future of Singapore is apparently reinforced by a belief that the present depression will not last as long as the pessimists foretell.

Servant Problem Acute.

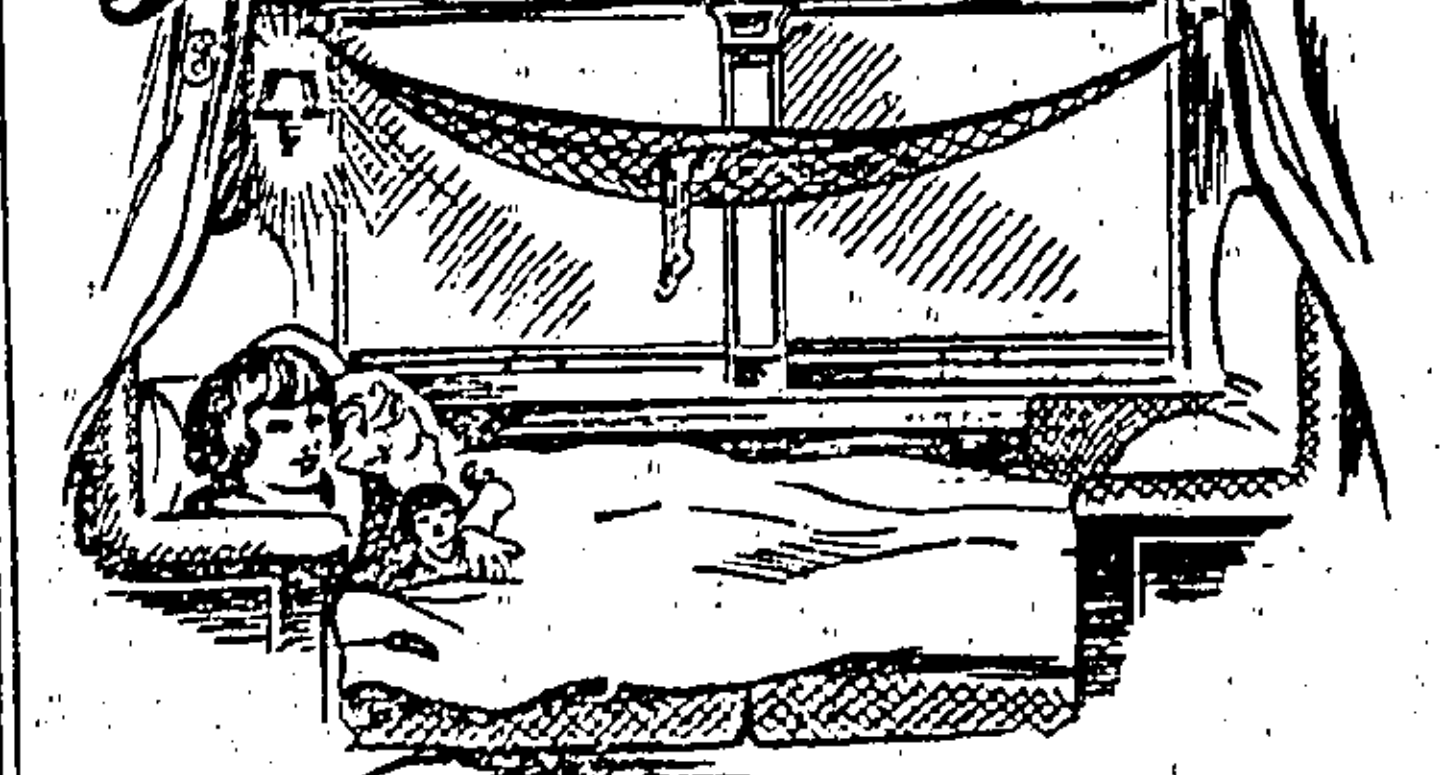
Servants, too, have abated none of their pretensions in the matter of wages and privileges; in fact, their attitude is rather that of Oliver Twist on a historic occasion. There doubtless are plenty of good Chinese servants in Singapore, but their employers must have grappled them to their souls with hoops of silver, for the newcomer's experience is just one dreary procession of tired and supercilious bipeds, whose arrogance is only equalled by their inefficiency. Where do we get their "surats"?

GASOLINE BLAZE AT
PENANG.

DEATH FROM PETROL BURNS.

PENANG, Oct. 2nd.
In connection with the recent gasoline blaze on the Province Wellesley coast, the death is reported of one of the three men who were injured. The other two are stated to be still in the Butterworth Hospital. The full shipment of 1,070 boxes was not insured. The owner of the junk has also lost his boat without compensation. —*Straits Times*.

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on the new
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because it rolls on roller bearings

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Pres. Jefferson ... Tuesday, Nov. 20th
Pres. Lincoln ... Tuesday, Dec. 4th

To Seattle and Victoria
The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Madison ... Tuesday, Oct. 16th, 9 a.m.
Pres. Jackson ... Tuesday, Oct. 30th
Pres. McKinley ... Tuesday, Nov. 13th
Pres. Grant ... Tuesday, Nov. 27th

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Pres. Folk ... Sun., Oct. 21, 8 a.m. Pres. Monroe ... Sun., Dec. 16, 8 a.m.
Pres. Adams ... Sun., Nov. 4, 8 a.m. Pres. Wilson ... Sun., Dec. 30, 8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield ... Sun., Nov. 18, 8 a.m. Pres. Van Buren ... Sun., Jan. 13, 8 a.m.
Pres. Harrison ... Sun., Dec. 2, 8 a.m. Pres. Hayes ... Sun., Jan. 27, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Pierce ... Oct. 13th, 6 p.m. Pres. Jefferson ... Nov. 10th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson ... Oct. 23rd, 6 p.m. Pres. Grant ... Nov. 20th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft ... Oct. 27th, 6 p.m. Pres. Lincoln ... Nov. 24th, 6 p.m.
Pres. McKinley ... Nov. 6th, 6 p.m. Pres. Cleveland ... Dec. 4th, 6 p.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information apply to
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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

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FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

M.V. "TORONTO" ... Sails on or about 18th Oct.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE for BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME). TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... £72.10.0.
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OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 12th Oct.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on or about 3th Nov.
M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 6th Dec.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on or about 18th Oct.
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 13th Nov.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on or about 11th Dec.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta about 20th Nov.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

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Agents.

THE S.S. "CHANGTE."

LOCAL RESIDENTS' TRIBUTE TO A. & O. LINE SERVICE.

Mr. A. O. Smith, manager of the local branch of Whiteaway & Laidlaw arrived here yesterday by the Australian Oriental s.s. *Changte* from Australia after about six months absence on leave. The Encharistic Congress delegates to Australia were also among the passengers.

At a special dinner aboard the ship, shortly before the end of the voyage Mr. Smith paid a warm tribute to the A. & O. line saying *inter alia*.

We residents of Hong Kong who happen to be exiles from Australia take particular interest in the A. & O. Line. As most of you probably know, the *Changte* and her sister ship the *Taipei* were built in Hong Kong, and it was my good fortune to have been at both the launching and trial run of this ship. There is no doubt that the *Changte* is living up to the predictions that were made for her at the Luncheon party on the day of her steam trials.

In the capable hands of my old friend Capt. Gambrell, the *Changte* has fully earned the title of *Baby Empress*.

It is to be hoped that under the improved conditions now developing in China that the trade between China and Australia will warrant the Owners building two more ships and thus give us in Hong Kong a regular fortnightly service in our Mail, to and from Australia, a service that would be much appreciated by the Australian community of Hong Kong and South China.

"HEALTHY" SWEAR WORDS.

A CANON AND "DAMN." BETTER THAN ENDLESS GRUMBLE.

Canon Ellis N. Gowing, the sporting parson of Southend, who told a meeting of the Southend and District Referees' Association that a good healthy damn is much better than a continuous grumble, has dismissed swearing with a report.

If there is a healthy swear word it is certainly "damn," said the Canon. "There is nothing unclean about it, and it is a favourite English word. I think the language of England as a whole today is remarkably good. On my holidays I always travel in multi, and no one knows I am a parson. I mix with people in various walks of life, and it is very seldom that I hear anything to which exception can be taken. At the present time our language is particularly clean. I do not think women swear more than they used to. Perhaps some will say 'damn' whereas before the war they would not have done so, but I have never come across girls using bad language, and I have refereed at hockey matches for them, and seen them get very hard knocks. I believe absolutely in the modern girl, and I do not think her freedom has had a bad effect."

"When I was at Bethnal Green in charge of a boys' club the language was not what it should be, and I said to them, 'Instead of unclean language if you want to express your feelings when you get bumped why not say a good healthy damn, and have done with it?' Someone then wrote to the vicar, who afterwards became a bishop, and complained that I was teaching the boys to swear. That was before the war."

Largely the reason why men swear is their limited vocabulary. Instead of saying a thing is a tremendously big job they say it is a 'damn big job.' There is no sense in educated people swearing. "I want football to be a game which women can watch. Football has reached a high standard, and we want to maintain that standard. Every year at my church we have special football services, and the Southend United always attend. The proceeds go to the hospitals, and clubs for miles around come to the church."

JUDGE MARRIES SPORTS WOMAN.

LONDON, Sept. 25th.

A few tourists from America and the Continent were inspecting the ancient Temple Church when the doors were closed and a marriage was solemnised between Mr. Justice Wright and Miss Mary Bullock of Edgbaston. Mr. Justice Wright was best man. The bride is one of the finest horsewomen in Britain and runs her own studs with female assistance only, and has probably trained more horses to jump than any other woman in England.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO. LTD.
FROM KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship "TALAMBA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Goods not cleared by 18th October, 1928, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Hong Kong, 11th Oct., 1928. [6832]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.
S.S. "GENERAL METZINGER."

BRINGING CARGO FROM MARSEILLES, &c. Also CARGO FROM BORDEAUX, COGNAC, &c. Ex S.S. "TETUAN."

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 19th October, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th October, 1928.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS, Agent.
Hong Kong, 10th Oct., 1928. [6829]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Oct. 10th.

Day	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 10 p.m.
Barometer...	29.99	30.01	29.97
Temperature...	79	70	78
Humidity...	36	74	58
Wind...	E	Calm	E
Direction...	3	0	2
Force...	B	B	B
Weather...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rain...			

Highest open-air Temperature, 9th: 82

Lowest open-air Temperature, 10th: 70

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From October 11th to 17th, 1928.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week	Date	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Thur.	11	h. m.	7.1	h. m.	4.1
Fri.	12	h. m.	8.1	h. m.	4.1
Sat.	13	h. m.	9.1	h. m.	4.1
Sun.	14	h. m.	10.1	h. m.	4.1
Mon.	15	h. m.	11.1	h. m.	4.1
Tues.	16	h. m.	12.1	h. m.	4.1
Wed.	17	h. m.	1.1	h. m.	4.1

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "CHILE"

loading on or about

20th October

For
PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:-
S.S. "Afrika" ... 1st Nov.
S.S. "Malaya" ... 2nd Dec.
S.S. "Siam" ... 11th Jan. 1929
S.S. "Danmark" ... 4th Feb.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to:-

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Telephone C. 4073.

Agents.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENTAL PORTS VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Vessel "ASTYANAX" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 10th October.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all those remaining undelivered after the 16th October, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 30th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [6838]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENMACDUIH"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 6th Oct., 1928. [6817]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "DOCTEUR PIERRE BENOIT."

BRINGING CARGO FROM DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, LONDON, &c.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 18th October, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 15th October, 1928.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS, Agent.
Hong Kong, 9th Oct., 1928. [6822]



QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO JAVA
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO MANILA

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON WEDNESDAY	FOR
TJIKARANG	SHAN, K'LING, & AMOT	15th Oct.	17th Oct. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	DALNY, AMOT	22nd Oct.	24th Oct. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJISAROEIA	SHAN, K'LING, & AMOT	29th Oct.	31st Oct. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIMANEOK	DALNY, AMOT	5th Nov.	7th Nov. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISAROEIA	BATAVIA	In Harbour	13th Oct.	AMOT, SHANGHAI, KEELUNG
TJISALAK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	19th Oct.	22nd Oct.	AMOT, N. CHINA
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	24th Oct.	26th Oct.	AMOT, SHANGHAI, KEELUNG
TJITAROEM	JAVA, MAKASSAR	2nd Nov.	4th Nov.	AMOT, N. CHINA

TO MANILA.

STEAMERS	FROM HONG KONG	FROM MANILA
TJILEBOET	10th October, 4 p.m.	13th October
TJIKINI	24th October, 4 p.m.	27th October
TJIMANEOK	7th November, 4 p.m.	10th November

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and to other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

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OUTWARD

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports:-

M.V. "RUHR" ... due here on or about the 28th Oct.
S.S. "SACHSEN" ... due here on or about the 11th Nov.
M.V. "DUISBURG" ... due here on or about the 23rd Nov.
S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... due here on or about the 12th Dec.
S.S. "SAARLAND" ... due here on or about the 21st Dec.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:-

M.V. "LEVERHUSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 16th Oct.
M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 30th Oct.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 13th Nov.
M.V. "RUHR" ... sailing from here on or about the 27th Nov.
S.S. "SACHSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 11th Dec.
Calling also at Marseilles.

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Tel. C. 2255

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Tel. C. 4784

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS		
To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
SINGTAU via SWATOW & SEANGHAI	"HANGSANG" "FOOSHING" "UHAKSANG" "YATSEING"	Sun., 14th Oct., at 7 a.m. Wed., 17th Oct., at 7 a.m. Sun., 21st Oct., at 7 a.m. Wed., 24th Oct., at 7 a.m.
SAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Satur., 27th Oct., at 7 a.m.
SAKA via AMOY, S'HAH, MOJI & KOBE	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 2nd Nov., at 7 a.m.
SEANGHAI via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Sun., 21st Oct., at 7 a.m.
TRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG" "KUTSANG"	Fri., 12th Oct., at 3 p.m. Fri., 19th Oct., at 3 p.m.
IENTSIN	"CHIPSEING"	Thurs., 11th Oct., at 4 p.m.
MANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Fri., 19th Oct., at 3 p.m.
CANTON	"CHAKSANG"	Mon., 15th Oct., at 8 p.m.

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 GENERAL MANAGERS
 TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215. [6]

GLEN LINE.
FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

[To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO]			
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	...	(via Oran)	31st Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	...	(via Oran)	14th Nov.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	...	(via Oran)	14th Dec.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK

Steamship	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	14th Oct.
Motor Vessel	"GLENBEG"	29th Oct.
Steamship	"PEMBROKESHIRE"	12th Nov.
Steamship	"GLENIFFER"	23th Nov.

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Cabin class £73. Intermediate class ... £48.

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Cabin class £80.

Freight	SS. "Schlesien"	...	...	departure	13th Oct.
Pass.	SS. "DERFFLINGER"	...	...	departure	20th Oct.

Freight	S.S. "Giessen" ...	.. departure	9th Nov.
Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ...	.. departure	17th Nov.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marzeil
Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

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FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:
 Intermediate class \$45 00

Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	...	due here	21st Oct.
Freight	S.S. "Pfalz"...	...	due here	7th Nov.

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.
3, Chater Road. Queen's Building.
Telephone C. 6373.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP
LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE
REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers. S

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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHE
AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

* HAICHING	...	Saturday, the 13th Oct., at 1 p.m.
TRAINING	...	Tuesday, the 16th Oct., at 8 p.m.

• For Amoy and Foochow.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Road)
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow
(Paoude Anchorage) or vice-versa and Return by the same Steamer.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LARBAK & CO

3 General Managers

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.

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Direct Sailing to Europe via
SINGAPORE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY
IN THE PALATIAL AND LUXURIOUS STEAMER

"EMPRESS OF CANADA"
THE BLUE RIBBON SHIP OF THE PACIFIC

This oil burning steamer is the most modern type of floating hotel, with luxuriously appointed saloons and extensive promenade decks. The "Empress of Canada" has a white tiled swimming bath thirty feet long, eighteen feet wide, with a maximum depth of eight feet. With convenient dressing rooms and shower baths, and a large gymnasium adjoining it, there is found everything one could desire in an up-to-date athletic club.

SCHEDULE

Leave Hong Kong	November 28th	Arrive Singapore	December 2nd
Singapore	December 2nd	Colombo	8th
Colombo	8th	Bombay	9th
Bombay	9th	Plymouth	24th

BOOKING NOW OPEN

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Oct. 16	Oct. 18	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 19
Oct. 30	Nov. 1	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Nov. 2

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THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES

\$150, \$113, \$110, \$102, \$83; VIA SAN FRANCISCO

\$440, \$340 VIA JAPAN AND SEATTLE

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HARUNA MARU ... Monday, 15th Oct.

+ TSUBUGA MARU ... Monday, 15th Oct.

+ DAKAR MARU ... Thursday, 18th Oct.

+ Cargo only. Subject to alteration without notice.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Dept.).

Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS AVERAGE.

THROUGH CARGO VERY HEAVY.

The general cargo returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed local imports up to average. Through freights were very good but British contributions were poor. Twenty-one arrivals and twenty-two departures were shown of which three arrivals and six departures were British vessels. Fifteen vessels had 9,330 tons of cargo for this port of which three British ships contributed 2,410 tons. The best returns were shown by two Dutch vessels. The s.s. *Tijpanan* from Sourabaya and Manila discharged 4,300 tons of general cargo, while the s.s. *Tijpanan* from Sourabaya and Pindang discharged 1,525 tons.

Eleven vessels carried a very heavy total through cargo of 34,528 tons, but only one British vessel, the s.s. *Chip Sing* from Canton, contributed 30 tons of general cargo. The s.s. *Andes Maru* was best cargo carrier with 7,518 tons of general cargo from Antwerp and Singapore. The s.s. *Dr. Pierce* (French) carried 7,673 tons from Dunkirk and Singapore. The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	3	6
Japanese	4	4
Norwegian	3	4
Chinese	4	1
Dutch	3	3
French	2	3
German	0	1
American	2	1
Total	21	22

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.

President Madison, Oct. 15th.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Taiping, Nov. 6th.

Changle, Dec. 7th.

Bank Line.

City of Khios, Oct. 25th.

City of Mobile, Oct. 27th.

City of Perth, Oct. 30th.

City of Chester, Nov. 24th.

City of Lahore, Dec. 8th.

City of Madrid, Dec. 22nd.

Ben Line.

Benroch, to-day.

Blue Funnel Line.

Unna, October 15th.

Cathala, October 16th.

Tulthysia, October 18th.

Agapear, October 17th.

Antenor, October 18th.

Dioned, October 20th.

Eurylochus, October 20th.

Pyrrhus, October 26th.

Patroclus, October 31st.

Cyclops, November 5th.

Irina, November 6th.

Deucalion, November 8th.

Perseus, November 12th.

Menelaus, Nov. 13th.

Hector, Nov. 14th.

Helenus, Nov. 17th.

Titan, Nov. 20th.

Tyndareus, Nov. 25th.

Aphalion, Nov. 27th.

Glaucus, Nov. 30th.

Telemachus, Dec. 8th.

Philoctetes, Dec. 9th.

Dardanus, Dec. 13th.

Anceus, Dec. 17th.

Proteus, Dec. 18th.

Theetus, Dec. 23th.

Atreus, Dec. 29th.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Takliwa, to-morrow.

Canara, Oct. 20th.

Palma, Oct. 20th.

Tahana, Oct. 30th.

Takada, Nov. 9th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Russia, Oct. 16th.

Empress of Asia, Oct. 20th.

Empress of Canada, Nov. 19th.

Dodwell & Co.

Viminate, to-day.

Toronto, Oct. 13th.

Esquilino, Nov. 8th.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Pierce, to-morrow.

President Polk, Oct. 20th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Chile, Oct. 20th.

Malaya, Oct. 25th.

Africa, Nov. 1st.

Siam, Dec. 2nd.

Danmark, Dec. 30th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Ararua, Oct. 14th.

Tanda, Nov. 5th.

St. Albans, Dec. 3rd.

Glen Line.

Carnarvonshire, October 14th.

Glenbeg, Oct. 20th.

Glenapp, Oct. 31st.

Pembroke, Nov. 12th.

Gleniffer, Nov. 25th.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie and Hugo Stinnes Linie.

Carl Legien, to-day.

Ruhr, Oct. 25th.

Sachsen, Nov. 11th.

Duisburg, Nov. 23rd.

Oldenburg, Dec. 5th.

Saarland, Dec. 21st.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tjikarang, Oct. 15th.

Tjikadok, Oct. 19th.

Tjikang, Oct. 22nd.

Gjondari, Oct. 24th.

Tjikaroen, Nov. 2nd.

Tjikaroen, Nov. 5th.

Messageries Maritimes.

Paul Lecat, October 23rd.

Sphinx, Oct. 23rd.

General Metzing, Nov. 8th.

Andre Lebon, Nov. 7th.

Chenoucaux, Nov. 21st.

Porthos, Dec. 5th.

Athos II., Dec. 19th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Penang Maru, to-day.

Tsuruga Maru, Oct. 13th.

Haruna Maru, Oct. 14th.

Dakar Maru, Oct. 17th.

Mishima Maru, Oct. 18th.

Wakasa Maru, Oct. 18th.

Hakosaki Maru, Oct. 19th.

Toba Maru, Oct. 20th.

Akita Maru, Oct. 21st.

Ceylon Maru, Oct. 21st.

Lima Maru, Oct. 21st.

Aki Maru, Oct. 23rd.

Akino, Oct. 23rd.

Tenyo Maru, Oct. 23rd.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Schlesien, Oct. 13th.

Saarbrücken, Oct. 21st.

Pfalz, Nov. 7th.

Coblenz, Nov. 18th.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Macedonia, to-day.

Kidderpore, to-morrow.

Morea, to-morrow.

Jeypore, Oct. 15th.

Karmala, Oct. 19th.

Khyber, Oct. 25th.

Khiva, Oct. 27th.

Mirzapore, Nov. 1st.

Kashmir, Nov. 2nd.

Malwa, Nov. 9th.

Naldara, Nov. 23rd.

Mantua, Dec. 7th.

Kalyan, Dec. 21st.

Princes Line.

Japanese Prince, Oct. 13th.

Chinese Prince, Nov. 8th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Sumatra, Oct. 18th.

Agra, Oct. 31st.

Delhi, Nov. 11th.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

"HYDRANGEA" RESUMES SERVICE.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The s.s. *Hydrangea* (Capt. Ball) was undocked and moored at her usual wharf opposite Wing Lok Street. She will leave on her schedule run to Swatow this evening, sailing at 3 p.m. The vessel has just completed her annual overhaul and left at the Taikoo Docks.

Asiatic Dock Passengers.

Eight vessels brought 2,334 Asiatic dock passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

"Charles Hardouin" Goes To Dock.

The s.s. *Charles Hardouin* has been taken in hand at the Taikoo Docks for general overhaul and left preparatory to being again placed on the Kongmoon run.

Arrival of Steamers.

The s.s. *Benroch* from Home, Straits and Philippine ports is due here this morning. The P. & O. s.s. *Jeypore* from Singapore will arrive at 8 p.m. on Monday next, while the s.s. *Morea* from Shanghai is due here at 6 a.m. to-morrow (Friday).

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* is due here on Tuesday morning, October 16th, and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf. She will sail for Manila at 10 p.m. on the same day.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* arrived at Kobe on Tuesday at 6.30 a.m. and left at 3 p.m. She was due at Yokohama yesterday at 4 p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. *Morea* left Shanghai for Hong Kong on the 9th inst. at 4 p.m. with the mails, and is due here to-morrow (Friday) at about 6 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. *Jeypore* left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 9th inst. at 5 p.m., and is due here on Monday, the 15th inst., at about 6 p.m.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Ararua* is expected to leave Manila for this port on the 13th inst. at noon, with the outward Australian mails, and is due here on the afternoon of the 14th. The vessel has been delayed as a result of the strike in Australia.

The Ben Line s.s. *Benroch*, from Middlesbrough, Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines, is due to arrive here to-day (Thursday).

The N.D.L. s.s. *Neiden* left Shanghai on October 10th, and is expected to arrive here on October 13th. She will sail for Europe via Singapore and ports on the same day.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise	Sunset
To-day	6.18 a.m.	6.18 p.m.
To-morrow	6.19	6.19
Saturday	6.19	6.19

With Wilhelmssen, Oslo, Norwegian Africa and Australia Line.

Tungsha, to-morrow.
Hana, Nov. 20th.
Taiwan, Dec. 8th.

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AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"CITY OF DELHI" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow ... 24th October

"CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 17th November

"CITY OF MOBILE" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 9th December

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF KHIOS" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th October

"CITY OF PERTH" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th November

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

"CEDARBANK" ... 25th November

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

"TINOW" ... 1st December

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Tlo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhassane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nelloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL, MONTHLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

"MOREA"	10,953	13th Oct, Noon	Marseilles and London.
† "KHYBER"	9,114	27th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
† "KASHMIR"	9,114	1st: Nov.	Straits & Bombay.
† "KIDDERPORE"	5,334	10th Nov.	Straits, Bombay and Karachi.
† "MADEIRA"	11,120	10th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "KHYBER"	9,114	21st Nov.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
† "KASHMIR"	9,114	1st Dec.	Marseilles and London.
† "KIDDERPORE"	5,334	8th Dec. [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, A'werp, R'dam, E'burg
† "MADEIRA"	10,946	8th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, and London.
† "KASHMIR"	9,986	15th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
† "MADEIRA"	10,083	22nd Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "MANTUA"	10,946	5th Jan., 1929	do.
† "KALYAN"	9,144	19th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
† "MOREA"	10,953	2nd Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "KASHMIR"	9,108	16th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
† "MADEIRA"	11,120	22nd Mar.	Marseilles and London
† "KHYBER"	9,136	16th Mar.	do.
† "KASHMIR"	9,123	23rd Mar.	do.
† "MADEIRA"	10,990	30th Mar.	do.
† "MADEIRA"	10,688	13th Apr.	B'bay, Mars., & London.
† "KASHMIR"	8,993	20th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
† "MANTUA"	9,114	27th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "KHYBER"	9,044	11th May.	Marseilles and London.
† "MOREA"	10,953	31st May.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "KALYAN"	9,144	8th June.	Marseilles and London.
† "MANTUA"	10,598	22nd June.	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.

